The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,049.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	,, 0 8

The Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 21	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

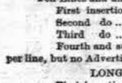
For advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 12th Sept. 1871, at noon.

Sep.		Sep.
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave Colombo	21
,, Carwar	14	,, Galle	22
,, Mangalore	15	,, Negapatam	25
,, Cannanore	16	,, Pondicherry	26
,, Tellicherry	16	,, Madras	28
,, Calicut	17	,, Coconada	30
,, Beypore	17	,, Vizagapatam	Oct. 1
,, Cochin	18	,, Bimlipatam	2
,, Alleppy	19	,, Gopaulpore	2
,, Tuticorin	20	,, False Point	3
		Arrive CALCUTTA	4

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for, Beypore and proceed from there by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th September 1871, at noon.

Sep.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSSORAH	6
,, Kurrachee	20	,, Fao	9
,, Guadur	21	,, Bushire	7
,, Muscat	23	,, Linga	11
,, Bunder Abbas	25	,, Bunder Abbas	13
,, Linga	27	,, Muscat	13
,, Bushire	29	,, Guadur	15
	Oct.		
,, Fao	1	,, Kurrachee	18
Arrive BUSSORAH	2	Arrive BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th September 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILSON SONS & Co's splendid new Steamer WALAMO, 1,830 tons, will be DESPATCHED about 10TH PROXIMO.

She has excellent accommodation for a large number of first-class Passengers, and can also take a few in the Second Cabin. She carries an experienced Doctor and Stewardess.

The rates of Passage are as follows:—

1st Class to Suez	£30
,, to Liverpool	50
2nd Class ,,	30

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be had on board.

This Steamer is sister-ship to the VIRAGO, which left for Liverpool in May last.—Apply to

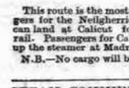
WALLACE & Co.

15th August 1871.

N.B.—Forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends from October next to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For luggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 5th November.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.		Deck, with Food.
To Aden	£16	.....	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	.....	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	.....	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	.....	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Marseilles, is 300 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Brindisi, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 45 to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have such an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class	£18
Second Class	£9

Children under 10 years of age, Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years of Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 11th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per S.S. ADA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th September 1871.

Now Ready,

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for Sale by the Undersigned.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 12th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SURAT, (2,578 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain E. J. Baker, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	,, ,, 650	,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BANGALORE, (2,063 tons, and 520 H.P.), Captain W. C. Angove, will be despatched with Mails for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 13th Sept., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be taken for the Straits or China.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S.S. TRAVANCORE (1,900 Tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched to CHINA on MONDAY, the 11th Sept., at noon, calling at Singapore. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent P. and O. Company.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To leave about 25th Instant.)

The Steam Ship ADA, 795 registered tons, Captain TATCHELL, will be despatched as above. This Vessel has very superior accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE,

To Suez	£30,
To Havre	£45,
To London	£50,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th September 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		4-4
Suez	26	27		9-10
Port Said	38	24		12
Alexandria	39	25		13
Messina	45	32		13-4
Naples	47	33		13-4
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER 1871.

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	0 12	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay. J. A. SHEPHERD.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF A BAROUCHE.

On account of the concerned.

This Day, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse:

On account of the underwriters—

A Barouche built by Laurie and Marner, saved from the wreck of the Broad-Horn.

The purchaser will have to pay Customs and Town Duties and clear the same from the Warehouse.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th September 1871.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BYCULLA.

On THURSDAY, the 21st day of September 1871, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, by virtue of the power contained in an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 15th day of February 1870, and by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Ramjee Waghojee Gholay and Luximon Ramjee Gholay, the following landed properties:

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of fozandaree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or hereditaments and premises standing and erected thereon, situate at Byculla Foras Road, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, fronting towards the north of the said Byculla Foras Road, and bounded as follow:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house belonging to the Church of Nossa Senhora de Rozario, on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by the house of Sewjee Reghowjee, and on or towards the south by the said Byculla Foras Road, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Ramjee Waghojee Gholay and Luximon Ramjee Gholay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-three (263) square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 60.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of vacant fozandaree ground situate at Byculla Foras Road aforsaid, in the sub-district of Mazagon, fronting on or towards the north by a private passage leading from the said Byculla Foras Road, and bounded on the east, west, north and south by pub ic passages, also leading from the said Byculla Foras Road, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Ramjee Wagojee Gholay and Luximon Ramjee Gholay, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and fifty-five (855) square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th September 1871.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c., 70 Legs of Tasmanian Sandalwood.

An invoice of fresh Oilmanstores by the well-known makers Crosse and Blackwell, just landed per "White Adder," consisting of assorted Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar, Salad Oil, Mustard, Essence of Coffee, Syrups, Tart Fruits, Crystalized Fruits, Jams and Jellies, Orange Marmalade, Mucadels, Currants, Potted Meat, Pies, Barley, Oxford and Bologna Sausages, Herring a la Sardines, Black Leicester Mushroom, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, assorted Soups, Wilts and Irish Bacons, Cheddar and berkley Cheeses, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF BEER, WINE, AND TELEGRAPH INSULATORS

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., have received instructions from the consignees to submit to Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M., in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, the undermentioned goods on account of whom it may concern, saved from the wrecked Steamer "Broadalbane ex Teazer."

By order of Messrs. Pestonjee and Cursetjee.

P. P. & Co.—30 casks, 3 dozen each, quarts, Guinness' extra Stout, bottled by Meiron & Co.

do. do.

M. & Co.—30 casks 6 dozen each, pints, do.

By order of Messrs. Payne & Co.

G.—26 cases Sparkling Moselle.

By order of Messrs. Vicgas & Co.

J.B.—8 cases, Telegraph Insulators.

Purchasers will have to pay the custom town duties and clear the goods from the Warehouse.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th September 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

Under instructions Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 3 P.M., on account of whom it may concern, the following Wines and Spirits, saved from the wrecked steamer Broadalbane ex Hamoody from Judda.

L.R.	28 Cases Cognac.
	47 do. do.
L.R. & P.	29 do. Wines.
L.R. & C.	55 do. St. Julian.

Without mark 3 Casks Beer.

Terms, Cash—Purchasers will have to pay custom duty and clear the Goods from the Bonded Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND COSTLY JEWELLERY, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable and costly Jewellery, &c., consists of valuable diamond, emerald, and ruby rings, pearl head-dresses, valuable diamond and ruby brooches, ear-rings, costly gold lever chronometer and keyless watches, loose brilliants, silver table ornaments, &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES, SPIRITS, COCHINEAL, &c.

Under instructions Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, on Friday, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., on account of whom it may concern, the following cases saved from the wrecked steamer Broadalbane ex Teazer from Judda.

To Lloyd's Agents Bombay	35 Cases 5 Bags	Cochineal.
,,	18 Cases 20 Boxes 1 Trunk.	Contents unknown.
No Mark	92 Cases contents unknown.	
,,	1 Cask Blacking.	
,,	11 Casks Beer or Porter.	
,,	1 Iron Key Nails.	

Terms, Cash—Purchasers will have to pay custom duty and clear the Goods from the Bonded Warehouse.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th September 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PASSENGERS by s. s. WALAMO are requested TO BE ON BOARD not later than 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, 11th instant.

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th September 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, H. M. GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, WILL BE CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd instant, for the PATETI or PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th September 1871.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—A DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 (SIXTY RUPEES) per Share, for the year ending 30th June 1871, WILL BE PAID on and after the 20th instant, by the Undersigned, to the shareholders of the Company whose names stood in the Register on the 8th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th September 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of PURE KEROSINE OIL for LIGHTING the STREETS and ROADS within the Municipal limits of Kurrachee, to the 31st March 1872, will be received by the Undersigned up to the 20th September 1871.

The Oil to be delivered FREE OF ALL CHARGES at the Municipal Store's Yard.

About 1,500 gallons of Oil will be required monthly.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all the Tenders, without assigning any reason for so doing.

Further particulars to be ascertained on application to

G. R. DALLIMORE,
Secretary and Surveyor, Kurrachee Municipality.
Municipal Secretary's Office, Kurrachee, 2nd Sept. 1871.

FITZGERALD HOTEL AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 26, Parell Road, Byculla, Bombay, (Next to the Synagogue). Good accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the very best Brands.

A First-class Billiard Table on the premises.

CHARGES MODERATE.

NOTICE.—APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned for the OCCUPATION, from the 1st October 1871, of PLOTS of GROUND at the COTTON GREEN at Colaba. A deposit of Rs. 100 for each plot should accompany the application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement or paying the full amount of rent in advance before the 10th idem.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 9th September 1871.

FOR SALE, THREE LOCOMOTIVES in excellent order, made expressly for use in India and admirably adapted for working branch lines. They are tank engines with 4 wheels, 3 ft. 6 inches diameter, coupled. They have 10 inch diameter cylinders, with an 18 inch stroke; the fire-boxes are copper; the tubes, brass; wheel base, 5 ft. 9 inches.—Apply to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a competent ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Aden, on a monthly salary of SIXTY-FIVE RUPEES.

Applications to be sent with copies of Testimonials, on or before the 15th instant, to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 9th September 1871.

WANTED, a FOUR-IN-HAND DRAG, with Silver Mounted Harness complete, quite new and of English manufacture.

Also a team of FOUR YOUNG WALERS; fast, sound, and thoroughly broken in to a Four-in-hand in any place.

Apply, with full particulars, to BABOO RAJ CHUNDER DOSS, Clerk, Simla.

MR. J. NEUBERG, HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF PRINTING MATERIALS, AND OFFERS THEM AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

IMPROVED ALBION PRINTING PRESSES.

Super Royal Size.	Demy Size.
Royal Size.	Foolscap Size.

INK TABLES to the various size of Presses.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.

14 by 21 inches.	20 by 30 inches.
18 by 27 ,,	22 by 33 ,,

GALLEY PRESSES.

ATHOL PRESSES, with Iron Plates for Pressing.

Treadle Paging Machines.	French Lithographic Rollers.
Card Board Cutting Machines.	Wrought Iron Chases.
Lead and Brass Rule Cutters.	Type Cases, best pinned.
Roller Stock and Frames.	Whole Frames with Racks.

BINDING CLOTH, of various Colours.

Pick and Ley Brushes.	Quoins.
Composing Sticks.	Side Sticks and Mallets.
Boxwood Scrapers.	Wooden Furniture.
Brass Rules, 24 inches.	Shooting Sticks, brass tipped.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES of sizes.

Black Printing Ink.	Best American Potash.
Transfer ,,	Snake Stones.
Writing ,, (in sticks).	Gold Bronze, in 2 oz. bottles.

ALBERT PAPER CUTTING MACHINES, by McNEILE.

Agent in Bombay for Messrs. HUGHES and KIMBER'S PRINTING MATERIALS AND TOOLS,

J. NEUBERG.

INDIAN TEAS, FROM THE KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY.

	Cash. Credit. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
The KOUSANIE MIXTURE and KOUSANIE SOUCHONG, in packets of 2 lbs. each, per lb	2 0	2 4
ORANGE PEKOE and YOUNG HYSON, choice flavouring Teas	,,per lb. 2 4	2 8

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE ON SALE.

(LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.)

AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TABLE GLASS WARE.

TREACHER AND Co., LIMITED, have just landed a consignment of very

SUPERIOR GLASS WARE,

Comprising

DECANTERS, pair from Rs.	10-8	CUSTARD GLASSES, doz. from	Rs. 5-4
CLARET JUGS, each ,,	7-0	FINGER BOWLS, do.	12-8
LIQUOR BOTTLES, pair ,,	8-0	BEER GLASSES, do.	8-0
CHAMPAGNE GLASSES, per dozen ,,	8-0	SODA WATER, do.	10-8
CLARET do. ,,	6-0	ICE TRAYS, each from	4-8
GREEN HOCK do. ,,	9-8	ICE PLATES, doz. from	10-8
LIQUEUR do. ,,	4-8	OVAL DISHES, each ,,	10-4
PORT do. ,,	5-4	DECKLE JARS, pair ,,	6-8
SHERRY do. ,,	6-4	SALT CELLARS, pair ,,	2-4
JELLY do. ,,	5-4	FLOWER TUBES, doz. ,,	8-0

WELL WORTH THE INSPECTION OF ECONOMICAL HOUSEHOLDERS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GYMKHANA KIT.

CRICKET.	FENCING.	RACKET.
BATS.	FOILS.	BATS.
BALLS.	JACKETS.	BALLS.
BOOTS.	HAND GUARDS.	PRESSES.
GLOVES.	LUNGING PADS.	SHOES.
LEGGUARDS.	MASKS.	FIVES BALLS.
STUMPS.	SINGLE STICKS.	&c., &c.

And Sundries of every description,

BY BARTLETT, CLAPSHAW, DUKE, LILLYWHITE, PAGE & JEFFERIES,

Or sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WATER FILTERS.

Experience of all the Filters introduced for several years past has satisfactorily demonstrated the superiority for use in India of the

CHARCOAL BLOCK FILTER,

which presents the advantages of perfect purification of water —easiness of cleaning—power of renewal (on exhaustion of its depurative properties) of the filtering medium.

A variety of sizes extending from (the Pocket Filter at) Cash Rs. 4 to Credit Rs. 36.

ON SALE BY THE SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

NOTICES.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST of Mr. H. R. HUGHES, late Partner in this Firm, CEASED on the 1st of JUNE 1870; but the Name and Style of the Firm will remain the same.

BUDGETT AND HUGHES.

Kurrachee, 20th August 1871.

THE COMMITTEE of the SAILORS' HOME are ready to receive proposals from respectable parties to act as PURVEYORS of the Home. Conditions may be ascertained from the Honorary Secretary, to whom applications are to be sent on or before the 19th instant.

NOTICE.—The RAFFLE of the HOUSE No. 29, Middle Road, Estally, for the benefit of the FAMINE-STRICKEN ARMENIANS of JULFHA will be DRAWN at the GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Calcutta, on the 12th of October next, at 11 A.M. Tickets—Rs. 10 each. Apply to Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Bombay.

FIREWOOD FROM SIND.—The Undersigned is PREPARED TO SELL up to 100,000 maunds of BABOOL FUEL FROM THE SIND FORESTS, situated on and near the banks of the Indus, below Kotree. Delivery either in the Forests or at Ketty Bunder, situated at the mouth of the Indus. Early applications are invited. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

W. SCHLICH,
Acting Conservator of Forests in Sind.

Kurrachee, 26th August 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

At six months' sight on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., or the National Bank of Scotland	1s. 11⅛d. per Rupee.
At three months' sight	1s. 10 15/16d. ,,
On Head Office, on demand, for sums of £500 and upwards	1s. 10½d. ,,
For smaller sums	1s. 10 11/16d. ,,

H. K. GREGORY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

NOTICE.—With reference to an article in the *China Overland Mail* of August 4, we hereby give NOTICE that save that HASSAM MAHOMED was employed as an ORDINARY CLERK in our FIRM at HONGKONG up to the month of May last, neither our Firm in Bombay or Hong has or ever had any connection whatever, in business or otherwise, with ABDOOLA MOOSSA NOORMAHOMED CAMISSA and HASSAM MAHOMED, referred to in the said article, or either of them, and that our FIRM and the FIRM of FAZEL MAHOMED ESSA & Co., are distinct and separate Firms, composed of entirely different persons as Partners therein.

HASSEMBHOY GOOLAMHOOSEN & Co.

Bombay, 31st August 1871.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of Rs. 560 per SHARE, will be PAID to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after THURSDAY, the 7th inst., on application at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle.

JAMES G. SMITH,
A. E. ASILEY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th September 1871.

OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rumpart Row, on THURSDAY the 14th day of SEPTEMBER 1871, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1871.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the room of Dababhoy Jamsetjee, Esq., and Poorunmull Chimniram, Esq., who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4.—To elect an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
5.—To fix the Directors' fees.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rumpart Row, Bombay, 2nd September 1871.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be HELD at the Office of Messr

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady: without any notable change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Nomi. value @ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	630
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ens. Issue	177½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	360 nl
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	150
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India..	92
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
.....	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43 10·2	do.	Ditto	36
.....	£400	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	223

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,560	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	570
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Pombay Gas Company ...	55
1,000	20	all	5 pc.	Mechanics Dk'ge Co. ...	36
500	2,0·0	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company ...	175
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Tramber & Co	400
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
.....	95	19	Do.	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	20	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1
.....	200	70½	May ,,	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co	8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight ...	1s. 10¾d.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Do. Do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16d.
Do	30 days' sight...	100 Par.
Do	60 Do. do. ...	99¾
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight...	100
China	60 Do. do. ...	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-11
Bank of England Notes	... 10-12
Carolas	... 200
Mexican Dollars	... 223
Five-Franc Pieces	... 203
Bar Silver	... 111
Gold Leaf	... 13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	... 17-2
Australian Gold	... 17-2

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114
Five per cent	105
Four per cent	99⅝ @ 100
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	114
Do. Do. Market Rate	114
New French Loan 5 per cent (3 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ...	94¾

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 9.

Harris, Ens igo, 106th Regiment, on duty, from Jhansie.
Karslake, Captain, 33rd Regiment, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 9.

Nolan, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, 27th N. L. I., to rejoin, to Hydrabad.
Maitland, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Mackey, Lieutenant, 27th N. L. I., to join, to Hydrabad.
Turner, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, to Kolapore.
Trench, Captain, 19th Native Infantry, on leave, to Poona.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 8th September, 1871.

Under instructions from the Division a Medical Committee, composed as under, will assemble on Monday next, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M., at the Staff Hospital, for the purpose of examining the European apprentices and native medical pupils attached to the hospitals at this station:—

PRESIDENT—Surgeon Plumptre, 2nd Grenadiers.
MEMBERS.
Surgeon R. H. McDougall, 23rd N. L. I., Assistant Surgeon J. McAlister, 1st Light Cavalry.

The prisoners, as per margin, will be forwarded to the House of Correction, Bombay, by the 5 A.M. train on the 10th instant, under escort of a sergeant and three men from the 33rd Regiment. The witnesses proceeding to the High Court, Bombay, to form part of the escort.

H. M.'s 49th Regt.
Private Patrick Cannavan. 6th Regiment.
Private J. Lambert. 33rd Regiment.
Private J. Wardell.
Private R. Styles.

The sergeant commanding the escort to be furnished with warrants addressed to the Superintendent House of Correction and to be directed to get out at the Byculla station, and having handed over the prisoners, to march with the escort to Colaba and report himself to the sergeant-major of the detachment 49th Regiment there.

The attention of Officers Commanding Regiments is also requested to G. O. C. No. 963 of 3rd November 1866.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—9TH SEPTEMBER.

London ...	Cotton ...	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases ...	£2 15s.
	Seeds ...	£2 7s. 6d. to £10v.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ...	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,, ...	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolams & Coir bills	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds ...	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre ...	Cotton ...	No ship.
	Coffee ...	
	Steamers ...	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Overland ...		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton ...	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	,, Opium ...	Rs. 75 to 80 per chest
	Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta ...	Salt ...	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay ...		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius ...		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Oxford ...	Woodward ...	Liverpool, April 26.
	Avoca (s) ...	Burne ...	Point de Galle, Sept 5.
10	Alice Ritson ...	...	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Austral an Packet ...	Ke-khoff ...	Tuticorin.
	Kurrachee (s) ...	Cottier ...	Kurrachee.
10	Kalodyne ...	Thompson ...	M. Coast and Calcutta.
	Teanor ...	Nacoda ...	Coast and Calcutta.
	Sooloo ...	Howie ...	Colombo.

The steamer Ada, to Havre and London, began to load on Saturday last.

HOOGHLY.

Sept.	ARRIVAL.	
6	King Arthur ...	Jackson ... London, March 27.

MADRAS.

Sept.	DEPARTURES.	
7	Lena	London.
	John Allan	London.
	Arabia (s)	Rangoon.

Passengers sailed per Arabia—For Rangoon—Major Munro, Mrs Chambers and 2 servants, Major W Hands and 2 servants, Colonel G S Dobbie, Mr F W Maule, Assistant Apothecary J Rath, N Parthasarthy Naidoo, and wife.

For Coconada—Mr John Mills and two servants.

For Masulipatam—Miss C mes, Hospital Assistant W Manicum Moodelly and 1 servant.

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Walkyrin, 73 casks pale ale, Payne & Co; 25 cases kerosine oil C Jewajee & Co.
Media, 1 box silver cups, Blackwell & Co; 6 cases glassware, R Mottabhoy.

From Jeddah per wrecked s.s Broadalbane.

Hamoody, 52 casks pale ale, E Ramjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—9TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Allirbhoe, 10 bales wool, B Girdhar; 96 bales cotton, M Jewraz.
Walamo (s), 60 bales cotton, L Mooljee; 78 bales wool, V Jairam; 78 bales cotton, H Bhanjee; 5 bales cotton, R Mooljee; 6 bales wool, H Ganjee.
Surat (s), 4 bales cotton, F Hurjeevandass; 100 bales cotton, L Narranjee; 23 chests cardamoms, S Mooljee.
Indus (s), 100 bales cotton, M Jewraz.

FOR LONDON.

Whi ting, 32 bales hides, N Ghangjee.
Surat (s), 1 bundle E teeth, A R Fazul; 35 pieces and 2 bundles E teeth, H G Mahomed.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat (s), 1 bundle shawl, H A Bebaney.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore, (s), 150 packages wet dates and 2 packages genda horns, E F Mahomed; 25 chests M opium, N Kessowjee; 241 chests M opium, D Sassoon & Co; 26 chests M opium, J Leechkoy; 14 chests M opium, C Ebram; 25 chests M opium, R Eduljee; 74½ chests M opium, D Ramsook; 15 chests M opium, E Noorjee & Co; 16 chests M opium, S and D B Futtaka.

FOR SHANGHAI

Travancore (s), 73 chests M opium, R Eduljee; 15½ chests M opium, M Virbooeandass; 15 chests M opium, H Sirdarmul; 7 chests M opium, C Ebram.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, in advance ...	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ...	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,, ...	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,, ...	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COEN—September 9th, at Mazagon, the wife of Mr. W. J. Coen, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAILEY—August 31st, at Madras, the wife of B. C. Bailey, Esq., Superintendent Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter.
FORBES—August 27th, at Kurruckpore, Monghyr, the wife of J. C. M. Forbes, Esq., C.E., of a daughter.
GOODCHAP—August 29th, at seeroolur, Madras, the wife of W. A. Goodchap, Esq., of a daughter.
KENRICK—September 4th, at Belmont, Kandel, the wife of J. H. Kenrick, Esq., of a daughter.
KYSH—September 2nd, at Roorkee, the wife of Major Kysh, Paymaster, 109th Regiment, of a son.
MEIK—September 5th, at Calcutta, the wife of George Meik, of a son.
MERCER—August 17th, at Dhurmsala, the wife of Captain Charles Mercer, 1st Goorkha Light Infantry, of a daughter.
O'SHAUGHNESSY—September 2nd, at Combaconum, the wife of Mr. J. O'Shaughnessy, of a daughter.
ROBERTS—September 4th, at Coimbatore, the wife of K. D. Roberts, Esq., Executive Engineer, of a son.
ROWCROFT—September 1st, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major G. C. Rowcroft, B.S.C., 35th Regiment Native Infantry, of a daughter.
STENHOUSE—September 6th, at Fyzabad, the wife of Captain Stenhouse, Officiating Conservator of Forests, Oudh, of a daughter.
WATKINS—September 1st, at Patna, Goolzarbaugh the wife of Richard Burnell Watkins, Assistant, Patna Opium Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ADOLPHUS—WILMOT—September 5th, at the Black Town Church, by the Rev. T. P. Adolphus, the brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. F. G. Lys, M.A., Mr. Simeon Hezekiah Adolphus, to Miss Jane Maria Wilmot.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—September 4th, at Bangalore, Cecil Herbert, youngest son of Major J. A. Campbell, Mysore Commission, aged 2 years and 16 days.
GOODCHAP—September 6th, at Seeroolur, Madras, Catherine Louisa, the wife of W. A. Goodchap, Esq., aged 31 years
KING—September 4th, at Royapooram, Madras, the beloved wife of Mr. L. L. King (of Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co.)
MOFFATT—September 5th, at Ghazeeabad, Mrs. A. C. Moffatt.
TAYLOR—September 4th, at Lahore, Reginald John, infant son of Edwin Taylor, C.E., aged 3 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1871.

THE general remarks on the merits of the broad and narrow gauge controversy, suggested to us by a perusal of Mr. Danvers' railway report, were printed before we had heard of the decision the Government of India had come to, not to insist on having a broad gauge for the line through the Nizam's dominions from Goolburga to Hyderabad. Had we known that such a change of policy in regard to this particular railway was in contemplation, we should have been much more guarded in the expression of our opinion that it is quite possible to exaggerate the hindrances that may be created to the successful carrying out of military operations by the introduction of a break of gauge on Indian railways. So far as the frontier lines are concerned, it is looking a very long way a-head to be anxious to provide against the completion of the railway system of Persia and Central Asia by enabling the Commander-in-Chief of British India suddenly to bring up an army of 100,000 men without the delay of an hour for change of rolling stock at any station between Peshawur and Madras—though we are far from saying that it would be an injudicious thing for the men charged with the defence of the country to risk the extra expense of supplementing Lord Dalhousie's grand scheme of strategic lines of railway by extending the broad gauge system even to the frontier. The *Times of India* rejoices over our conversion to the faith in the superior advantages of the narrow gauge; but we merely urged that, in their anxiety to avoid the reproach of short-sightedness, the rulers of India need not run into the other extreme of burdening the State with the cost of expensive military preparations to resist an imaginary foe.

It is, however, quite another question whether the Supreme Government ought to sanction a break of gauge at the frontiers of native States included within the territory of British India. We must say that we regard it as a great mistake on Lord Mayo's part to have allowed the Nizam, on any pretext, to isolate his dominions by constructing a separate system of railways on which the rolling stock of the English lines cannot be used. The population of the Nizam's territory is notoriously the most turbulent in India, and the nobility and soldiery bear the strongest ill-will to the British Government. Were the restraining hand of Sir Salar Jung removed by death, nothing is more probable than that the long-brooding discontent of the Nizam and his subjects would break out in active hostility to the paramount power. Would it not be a serious misfortune in such a case, if, on account of the break of gauge, we could not move up troops all the way by rail from Bombay and Madras to the relief of, it might be, a besieged garrison at Secunderabad? If the gauge of the railways were uniform, breaks in a line can now be so quickly repaired by any properly equipped body of workmen attached to an army that there would be little difficulty in regularly conveying reinforcements of men, munitions of war, and supplies of food, even through disturbed districts. But, with a break of gauge existing at the frontier, the enemy would only have to carry off his own rolling stock before breaking up the line, in order to make the railway perfectly useless to the British troops. To be sure, the English Government could accumulate, and keep always on hand, on its own side of the frontier, a supply of narrow gauge rolling stock to be employed in case of necessity on the Hyderabad line; but it is not desirable to place our distrust of native princes always in evidence; and, besides, why should our Government be put to this expense when its political relations with the Nizam give it a perfect right to require that that prince shall not interpose any needless obstacles to free communication between his capital and the principal stations of British India? For similar reasons, we contend that it is most impolitic to make the new railway through Holkar's dominions from Khundwah to Indore a narrow gauge line. It is a great safeguard for British interests in Western India that the railway from Bombay to Ahmedabad now traverses the whole length of the Gnicowar's territory, passing close to the capital of Guzerat, so that, practically, the so-called independent State of Baroda is completely within our control, and a very small British force is needed to remind both prince and people that our supremacy is real. If the Rajpootana line from Delhi and Agra to Ajmere, and the Indore line, were both built on the broad gauge, a great advance would be made towards reducing Holkar to a similar position to that of the Gnicowar, and towards effectually breaking up that formidable segregation of native States in Central India, which is interposed between Berar and the North-West Provinces and thus bars communication by the shortest road between Western India and Hindoostan. A broad gauge line from Indore to Khundwah would be more valuable than the doubling or trebling of our garrison at Mhow in teaching Holkar the futility of ambitious projects for throwing off the British yoke; and in time of war it could easily be kept open, whereas the narrow gauge would become unavailable unless costly establishments of narrow gauge rolling stock were constantly maintained at the English stations on the frontier of Indore.

We need not pause to discuss the commercial aspect of the case, because in this regard we believe the advocates of the narrow gauge have triumphantly established its superior claims to consideration. But on political and military grounds it seems to us obvious that the Government of India ought never to have consented to let the native States wall themselves out from such free intercourse with British India as would give an expeditionary force sent to quell an insurrection railways it could use in campaigning. Our Government guarantees their thrones to all the native Princes whom it calls its allies, and it thus, we fear, too often, does injustice to the people by depriving them of that sacred right of insurrection which was their ancient remedy against the oppressions of native rulers. In return for this protection, the English Government has a right to expect that it shall be treated with confidence by its allies, and not exposed to the constant suspicion that whatever recommendation it offers for increasing intercourse between its own subjects and those of protected States is prompted by a hankering after its neighbour's property. If, however, this mutual confidence cannot exist, our Government has a right to say, that, being responsible for peace and order and for the military defence of the Empire, it is bound to take care that communications through the native States shall not be interrupted in time of civil war through the want of the best facilities that science can provide for the rapid and safe movements of troops to wherever disturbances may break out, and that on this account it must have branch railways, of the gauge of its own trunk lines, connecting British territory with the military stations in the neighbourhood of the capitals of all the native States. A Wellesley, or a Dalhousie, or a Henry Lawrence, would not shrink from boldly stating and enforcing this necessary maxim of an imperial policy. But the present rulers of India have no policy but one of make-shifts and time-service. The helpless way in which they have meddled and muddled in Afghanistan, with the result of making every chief of the reigning house in that country despise the English alliance, is of a piece with the want of firmness shown in dealing with protected native princes within the limits of the Empire. There is, however, this excuse to be made for the present generation of Anglo-Indians—they are all so incessantly occupied with the great work of corresponding with associations of busy agitators in the Presidency towns, or writing essays on education, or devising some fresh experiments in agriculture which shall secure to the inventor the grace and good-will of Manchester, or trying to discover a new excuse for imposing yet another tax on some class of the population which is too ignorant to make an outcry against the injustice with which it is treated, that they really have no time to spare for studying the imperial art of statesmanship. The new men have their merits, no doubt, but they belong to a different school from that of the soldier-statesmen who won and saved for England the Empire of India. One can almost fancy Sir James Outram himself, one of the last of that "happy breed of men," looking round the other day upon the audience who were present at the unveiling of his statue on the Thames embankment, and addressing them in the words of pitying wonder with which, in the noble monologue Tennyson puts into his mouth, the rugged and war-worn Ulysses speaks of the gentle piety and tender philanthropy of "mine own Telemachus."

IT is now confidently rumoured at Poona that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald will be re-appointed Governor of Bombay for one year more, at the expiration of his five years' term of office next March. We believe it is settled that the offer will be made to His Excellency, who no doubt will accept it; but it has not been made yet.

IT is said that Colonel J. S. Trevor, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Bombay Government, has been offered the post of Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

A MEETING of members of the Civil Service is to be held at Calcutta on Saturday to consider the state of the rules regarding promotion. Writing on this subject, the *Pioneer* says—"The Calcutta committee consider that Mr. Campbell has clearly shown that he is not to be guided by rules which his predecessors have acted on, and which the service had every reason to believe would be acted on; and they therefore wish to discover by what principle, if any, promotion is in future to be regulated. We think that the old system of promotion by seniority, tempered by selection, has worked very well hitherto, and should be very sorry to see it depend upon the unregulated preference and favour of even Mr. George Campbell. It will not be conducive to the interest of the public that the hard-working out-station officers, who may never have a chance of seeing His Honor, or bringing themselves prominently before his notice, should believe that their advancement entirely depends on his personal recognition of their services."

IT is said that General G. Bourchier, C.B., is to command one of the columns of the Lushai expedition, and Colonel Brownlow, C.B., the other. The expedition will, it is rumoured, start about the 5th of November.

THE Turks are said to be in considerable difficulty at Nejd, and are sending for reinforcements.

MR. HENRY REVERLY, M.A., Inspector-General of Registration, has been appointed to superintend the taking of the census in Bengal.

WE see it stated that His Excellency the Viceroy has abandoned his intention of visiting Oudh next cold weather.

THE services of Mr. W. G. Pedder, C. S., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Central Provinces.

THE Madras Government have ruled that the limit of leave to be granted by heads of offices to their subordinates *without salary*, be extended from one to three months.

The Engineer Department of the Punjab and Delhi Railway are reported to be straining every nerve, and making every exertion, to re-establish traffic over the Gugger.

THE floods in Eastern Bengal cover, it is said, at least six thousand square miles, the population being for the most part collected in boats and on the embankments of the railway.

LIEUTENANT E. F. CHAPMAN, R. H. A., has been appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir H. Tombs, V.C., K.C. B. Meanwhile Captain Gwynne, Officiating Brigade Major, acts as aide-de-camp.

THE late enquiry into the alleged irregularities at the Bassein jail has resulted, the *Rangoon Mail* states, in the dismissal of Dr. Nisbet from the executive charge, a few days after his return from furlough to Europe.

MR. HUGH LEONARD, C.E., Officiating Secretary and Chief Engineer to the Government of Bengal, P. W. D., has proceeded to Berhampore to examine the damage done by the late heavy flood to the Moorshedabad embankment.

THE Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps is fast becoming as formidable in point of numbers as of efficiency. The present season has added no less than one hundred and sixty recruits to the regiment, which now musters on paper five hundred and sixty men.

A PIECE of land 2,530 acres in extent, bounded on the north by the Boroni Mohan river, on the west by the Kamchakoll creek, on the south by the river Jumbu, and on the east by the sea, is to be taken up by Government for a station for the port and harbour establishment at False Point.

Indian Public Opinion says—"The Chief Engineer of the Northern State Railway expects to submit estimates for the 39-inch gauge in all this month. Sanction may be expected six months hence, and if great exertions are made the material may begin to arrive in the spring of 1873, and season 1873-4 may boast of a road as far as Wuzeerabad—Gee, ho!"

THE good people of the benighted presidency appear to be as incapable as our Allahabad contemporary to appreciate Scotch "wut," as may be seen from the following:—"Great care must be taken of the lunatics in Bombay! A European was found wandering about the Esplanade a short time ago in a complete state of nudity. He was taken to the asylum, and it is satisfactory to know they were able to recognize him."

MUCH distress and starvation are likely to ensue from the floods in Eastern Bengal, and it has been proposed to organise a charitable fund at once, either in co-operation with or independent of the Government relief, ready for distribution when the subsidence of the floods shall have shown the places where such relief is most required, as well as for the immediate relief of the starving villagers in boats, or on the railway's embankments, who doubtless are without means of cooking, even if they are not altogether destitute of food to be cooked.

THE Brahmo Somaj of India, we notice, have submitted to Pundit Iswar Chunder Vidya Sagor, and three other learned pundits, for questions regarding the validity, according to the Hindoo scriptures, of the new form of marriage ceremony which at present obtains among the Brahmos, and according to which some marriages have already been celebrated. The first and the most important question is—"Are Brahmo marriages, in your opinion, valid and legal, if solemnized according to one or other of the two forms herewith forwarded? [observed by the Adi Brahmo Somaj and the Brahmo Somaj of India respectively.] They are all of opinion that marriages solemnised according to either form of the new ritual are invalid according to the Shastras.

HERE is a "wrinkle" for the Madrassees. The *Pioneer*, in referring to the fact that the Madras Municipality has been put to much trouble and expense in deporting monkeys, says—"Western science accomplishes the same end much more cheaply and speedily. It appears that at Darfur, in Africa, a negro who wishes to secure his poor relations has only to place in their path a sufficient supply of native beer. As soon as they have imbibed this he goes up and takes one by the hand, whereupon one after another the remaining monkeys join hands, and they are led off to any distance a string of rolling, rollicking monkeys. When captured they are given gradually decreasing quantities of the same brew, so that the sad truth may not dawn too rapidly on their fuddled imaginations."

THE general court-martial on Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. A. S. Lowe, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, is at length in orders for assembly at Murree on the 8th instant. The court is composed as follows:—Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, R. A., president. Members—Colonel S. Henning, 38th Regiment; Colonel R. H. Currie, 39th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Cave, 24th N. I.; Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Stephens, late Bengal European Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Campbell, 9th B. C.; Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Hunter, 36th Regiment; Colonel W. C. Hamilton, 28th N. I.; Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Brown, R. A.; Major F. W. Stubbs, R. A.; Major A. H. Murray, R. H. A. Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Boileau, Deputy Judge-Advocate, will be also in attendance. Mr. Plowden, Government pleader, watches the case for the prosecution. Mr. Reynolds, barrister-at-law, is retained for the defence. The trial is expected to last well into the cold weather.

IN an article on "What constitutes happiness?" the *Hitukuree* of the 17th August mentions the following as so many ingredients of what may constitute it:—First, that the Simla hill may come down. Second, that Mr. Campbell be not entirely enslaved to the love of making new regulations. Third, that Bengalees, according to their merits, be appointed to posts under Government on the same footing as the English. Fourth, that authorities in England authorize the immediate removal of such of the Europeans as are oppressors of this country, and release the poor subjects from the burden of troublesome taxes. Fifth, that a few maunds of pure ice be brought from the Himalayas and applied to the heads of one or two of the legislators, that their brains may never again get heated. Sixth, that our Government divest itself of improper selfishness, and show a real desire for doing good to its subjects. Seventh, that Government abolish the postage on pice newspapers.

THE *Hindoo Patriot* warns the Rajah of Jheend that he is in real danger on account of the Davis affair, and goes on to commisserate the princes of India. "The Rajah would be dethroned without calm inquiry—really native princes are to be pitied." Referring to this the *Pioneer* says—"The princes of India possibly have a keener memory of the facts of history and the politics of North India than a Calcutta Babu. It is yet a tale oft-told in every Hindu Rajah's court, when the bard has done with Bhurtpore and Chittore, how the Kshatri lord of Raisen, among his thousand concubines had induced a few Mussulman girls to rank themselves. Sher Shah, the most sagacious Emperor who ever ruled at Delhi, came down upon him—and not the Rajah only, but every man of his tribe was massacred; their wives and daughters escaped dishonour by death; two little girls of Royal blood alone were left, and the Emperor sold them to be brought up as common prostitutes. Even thus did the rulers whom we succeeded treat a Hindu who dared to dishonour one of their race."

THE correspondence columns of a contemporary furnish us with the following graphic description of the present condition of Saugor—"It looks so strange to find 'red coats' flitting in and out of private bungalows, billetted as it were upon the inhabitants, but really lodged at Government expense in private property, because the military buildings are dangerous; to see horses picketed in a barrack room, with the wall knocked down for ventilation, because the proper stables, built only in 1866, are tumbling down; to find artillery soldiers taking their meals in a cramped, over-crowded verandah, because the rooms are already full to overflowing with their beds and kit; to search for and at last find a 'tailor's shop' in a *deserted wash house*, and an armourer sergeant carrying on his duties in a *cook house!* Such, however, can be seen any day at Saugor, and without a particle of exaggeration. The hospital of the infantry is unroofed, and all the moveable timber has been taken away, doors are off their hinges, and the fresh air of heaven blows freely through and through the dismantled buildings."

A CASE of some importance to tradesmen has lately, we read, been decided in the Chief Court of the Punjab, in an appeal by Captain Horne against an order of the Commissioner of Delhi, giving judgment in favour of Messrs. Jemsetjee and Sons for a debt due to them of Rs. 522. The questions were, whether the debt was barred by the Limitation Act, whether the plaintiffs had taken the necessary steps to ascertain the defendant's whereabouts, and whether the summons should have been sent to the colonel of the defendant's regiment, the defendant being absent in Europe. The Court held that the action was not barred, and upheld the decision of the Commissioner, on the grounds that the plaintiff knew that the defendant was not with his regiment, and that therefore the commanding officer could not have served the summons upon him, and that he was not bound to apply to the Court for service under section 62 of the Act, as there were no means available to the Court to serve the summons, and, not being aware of the plaintiff's actual residence in Europe, he could not apply to send the summons to him through the post.

OUR Allahabad contemporary throws out a very sensible suggestion regarding the arrangements for the assembling of the Camp at Delhi. He says—"If we venture on a suggestion in connection with the Camp of Exercise, it will be excusable, as being in fact the revival of an order issued many years ago by Lord Napier himself. When the China Expedition was being organized in 1860, as each regiment arrived in Calcutta an officer was ordered to be sent on boardship from each corps to acquire a knowledge of the accommodation, and to see that the stores were placed in such places as they could be conveniently got at. In a similar way we think an officer might be sent from each regiment in advance to the Camp to work up the topographical features, and act as an officer of intelligence to his corps on arrival. In this way the whole Camp would very soon learn where every regiment was situated, where the general places of rendezvous were appointed, the departmental camps and offices, and the head-quarters of brigades and divisions. If accompanied by a few intelligent private soldiers, they would soon inform their comrades where to go to, and in this way a good deal of time would be saved, and many fruitless expeditions prevented."

THE *Englishman* says:—"The European habitual criminals at present in the Presidency Jail recently petitioned the Inspector-General of Jails for a change of quarters. They wished to be sent to Hazaribagh, for the excellent and natural reasons that they considered the climate of the latter station healthier, and the scenery more pleasing and ennobling than that to which they are at present accustomed. Taking into account the satisfactory nature of their reasons, and considering the fact that the gentlemen petitioning are confined for such petty misdemeanours as manslaughter and criminal breach of trust, our readers will be surprised to hear that the Inspector General most cruelly declined to accede to the very modest request of the convicts. This decision indicates a sad want of attention to the higher comforts of the prisoners, and we are not surprised to hear that Mr. James Devine, the gentleman who murdered his fellow-convict in the Andamans, and who is at present lodging in the Presidency Jail, expressed his regret and disappointment that he had not been sent to Hazaribagh instead. He quite understood that he was to be quartered at this latter station, and considered that he had been unjustly treated in being sent to an institution where the work is absurdly heavy and the restraint peculiarly irksome."

SEVERE OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA NEAR MEDINA.

MR. WEDDERBURN, Political Secretary, has placed the following telegram from Simla at the disposal of the press:—"Ambassador Constantinople telegraphs severe outbreak of cholera reported at Khyber, three days' journey from Medina. Pilgrims to Mecca this year will probably find disease there or in its neighbourhood."

POONA RACE MEETING—1871.

STEWARDS.—W. H. Havelock, Esq., C. S.; Colonel Gostling, H. M.'s 49th Regiment; F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S.; T. Macartney Filgate, Esq.; Captain C. E. Stack, 1st L. C.; Colonel Hume Henderson, Honorary Secretary.

SECOND DAY.

It rained a little in the early morning, but afterwards clearing up, the Course was found in even better order after the wet,

THE GRAND STAND STAKES.

30 G. M. from the Fund. For all English and Colonial horses. Weight for age and class. Winners during or before the meeting to carry extra, once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. Maidens of the season allowed 7 lbs., other Maidens allowed 4 lbs. Entrance 1st May 3 G. M., 1st July 5 G. M., 1st Sept. 10 G. M. A sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Two miles.—Stakes Rs. 1,170.

The horses came punctually to the post, and after one false start, got away well together. On this occasion Colonel Crosbie's stables had two horses running. Pretender went off at score to make the running for his stable companion. At the three-quarters however he fell back, run out. The other three kept together to the top of the hill, Dick Turpin evidently going at his ease. At the rise he left his competitors stride upon stride and won easily in the fastest two-mile time run on this Course. Lord Lyon second and Pretender third.

	st lb
Mr. A.'s ... b ans g Dick Turpin...	8 8
Major Crosbie's ... b w g Lord Lyon ...	8 12
Do. ... b w g Pretender ...	9 10
Mr. Le'e's ... b w g Karpos ...	9

THE CONDITION OF THE COTTON CROP IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The following reports have been forwarded to us for publication by the Acting Cotton Commissioner :—

GUZERAT.

The following report on the state of the weather, its effect on the crop, and progress and condition of the same in the Surat and Broach districts up to the 2nd instant, has been received from Mr. A. Seormont, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Broach.

"The weather continued dry up to six this morning, when the rain commenced to fall rather heavily. During the past few days a great deal of rain-cloud has passed over, mostly in a south-easterly direction. The wind, however, has been very unsteady, sometimes veering round almost due north, a circumstance which caused considerable uneasiness in the minds of field people, as the rains almost invariably finish-up in that direction. Already (12 a. m.) about half an inch has fallen; the wind, too, seems more westerly, and is decidedly monsoonish.

"The rice crop was reduced apparently to the last extremity, and seemed so dried up as to be in danger of catching fire. I have just looked at one field. The effect of the few hours' rain is wonderful. If it continues falling for a few days, every plant will no doubt be saved.

"The cotton crop generally continues healthy and sound: even should the rain fall fast enough to accumulate in the fields, the plants will be quite safe, as they are mostly so strong as not to be in danger of suffering from too much moisture."

Reports from Dholleru, up to the above date, state that there was no rain from the 1st August. Rain fell on the night of the 1st instant, which proved beneficial to all the crops. The cultivators are busy in weeding their fields. Advices from Ahmedabad, Duskrohi, Sanund, and Dholka talooks are to the same effect.

KHANDEISH.

Mr. C. Wilkinson, Cotton Inspector of Khandeish, reports up to 7th instant, as follows :—

"Up to the end of August, owing to the failure of rain for about three weeks, prospects were daily becoming more and more unpromising, but the rain which fell on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of September has for the present removed all fear about the crops, and has afforded an opportunity for completing the sowing of bajree, which will this year occupy a larger area than usual, as the sowing season for jowaree and cotton was lost in many parts.

"Except in Dhoolia, Malligaum, and Nandgaum, the crops, though backward, are making progress, and look promising. From a point about fifteen miles north of Dhoolia, the country bears quite a different aspect to that further south and towards Malligaum. Most of the land is sown, and the crops are in very fair condition. In fact, no anxiety need be felt at present as regards the north-western talookas, where rain has been more plentiful than in other quarters.

"Towards the east, the condition of the crops is not so good, but since the late rain reports are hopeful. In Chalisgaum 4 inches 36 cents of rain fell in four days, which has greatly benefited the growing crops, and afforded a good opportunity for putting down bajrees in the unsown land."

Mr. Milne, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Khandeish, writes to the following effect up to 2nd instant :—

"Slight rain fell on the 29th and 31st ultimo, which will assist the crops very much. In the Nusseerabad talook, the cotton plants are still pretty healthy, but urgently in want of rain. In the Chalisgaum talook rain is urgently wanted; though slight showers fell on the 30th August, the cotton has begun to suffer in some places for want of rain. Bajree and toor appear to be drying up slightly. At Erundole rain fell on 29th and 31st ultimo. Rain has also fallen at Dhanera during the week, and the experimental fields present a promising appearance. Hingunghaut plants are the most forward on the farm at Dhuneru."

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

The following report up to the 4th instant from Mr. W. Walton, Cotton Inspector, Southern Mahratta Country, has come to hand :—

"Cotton sowing has generally commenced through the Southern Mahratta Country.

"The sowing this year is very late owing to the great want of rain during the last month. Very seasonable weather, however, set in on the 29th ultimo, and since then we have had a mean of about four inches of rain in most of the districts. Owing to this, rain being so unusually late, much of the land intended for grain crops will in all probability be sown with cotton, and there is every prospect of a very large area being taken up with the staple this season in this division. The weather is now all that could be desired for farming operations.

"The conveyance of cotton to the Coast has re-commenced, and if fine weather continues traffic will soon be resumed at the cotton ports."

SIND.

Mr. Strachan, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments in Sind, reports up to the 2d instant, as follows :—

"Plants thriving well, and assuming a large size well set with flower buds.

"The cotton crop of the current year has every appearance of being a good one.

"The canals are a good deal lower within the last week.

"No more rain has fallen here, and the consequence is that kirby is hardly to be got at four times the price it brought this time last year.

"There is nothing new to say about the experimental farm, except that American cotton is ready for picking a second time. All the crops on the farm look fair. Cotton will be a good crop."

A. T. MOORE, Major,
Acting Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 9th September.

PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON CROP IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

The following letter from Mr. Harry Rivett-Carnac, Cotton Commissioner, to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, has been placed at our disposal :—

SIR,—The following further information regarding the cotton crop in the Central Provinces and the Berars, received since the despatch of my letter No. 4405 dated yesterday, is forwarded for the information, of your Chamber :

Extract from letter No. 612/115, dated Oomraotee, 2nd September, from Mr. Nago Rao, Assistant to Commissioner, East Berar.

"In continuation of my letter No. 585/111, of the 29th ultimo, I have the honour to report that, since the last five days the weather has been very cloudy and oppressive, and rain also has been falling more or less everywhere in the district. On the 31st ultimo we had a pretty good shower of rain here, which amounted to 90 cents. It enabled the whole of the plants of our farm as well as of all the native fields to gather strength, and to stand the drought for a few days longer, but it was enough just to wet the leaves of the plants and the surface of the soil, which is now quite as dry as it was before the rain.

"2. The weather is very cloudy and hot to-day, and it is generally hoped that the rain will fall abundantly in a day or two. The crops on high ground will soon begin to decline unless the rain falls speedily and generally throughout the district.

"3. From the state of the clouds during the past four days, and the news which I have received, I am glad to report that pretty good showers of rain fell towards Moreese, Chandoor, Amtoul, Budnaira, and in some parts of the Oomraotee and the Moortizapore talooks.

* * * * * *

Extract from a letter, dated Oomraotee, 30th August 1871, from the Superintendent of Cotton Farm, Oomraotee.

"We have had another week of hot dry weather, and the crops are in about the same state as they were last week. The ground is commencing to crack, and in many places the grass is quite brown and dying off. Some of the latest sown exotics are withering up and a few have died off, but the rest of the cotton, and especially where the manure was spread, is still looking well.

"The Dharwar is commencing to branch out and will make nice bushy plants, which are beginning to show signs of flowering. The early sown exotics are now flowering freely.

* * * * * *

"The early sown jowaree is still healthy, and in one field, which lies low, it is looking as well as any in the neighbourhood. The later sown seed has not come up at all well, as there has been very little rain since it was sown. Tillee has been sown during the week, and the tobacco which was planted out is growing but has to be kept watered. The most of the weeding has been finished."

Extract from letter No. 625, dated 6th September 1871, from G. I. Noble, Esq., Assistant to Cotton Commissioner, Nagpore.

"I have the honour to submit my report of the past week on the weather and state of the crops.

"The weather during past week has been showery. The beginning of the week was ushered in with heavy showers, nearly three inches falling yesterday (5th) in about three hours, which have been general over the Nagpore and Wurdha districts—at least I presume that the rain has also fallen equally over the latter district as 20 cents were registered at Hingunghat on the 2nd instant, the same day as the heavy showers commenced here in Nagpore, and the clouds and rain came up from the west. These showers will work a great difference in the appearance of the cotton-fields throughout the district, more especially in the Arnee tehseel, where rain was greatly needed.

"Although the cotton fields on the farm did not actually need rain, still, as all the fields had been weeded and the 'dowra' had been passed over them, the rain has been very beneficial, causing them to make rapid growth. What is most beneficial at the present stage of the cotton plants are nice light showers, as these very heavy showers are apt to injure the plants, more especially a little later on, where the flowers and bolls begin to be formed.

"The rainfall registered at Hingunghat during the past week was one inch, making the total rainfall up to the 2nd September 23.30 inches against 33·77 inches registered in Nagpore up to the same date.

"During the past week about four acres have been sown with Mundia (Madras horse-gram); ploughing and weeding have been the other operations.

"I have the honour to append Messrs. Barters and Gleeson's reports for the past week.

"As soon as the present showers have cleared up to a certain extent I purpose going to Wurdha and Madnee to inspect the cotton-fields in that part.

"The tehsildar of Wurdha, dating the 28th August, reports that the different crops are healthy and in good condition, but that rain is still required for the highlying fields. Weeding and dowricing have been finished.

"The tehsildar of Arnee, dating the 1st September, reports that in some places very little rain has fallen. All crops wanting rain; if rain does not shortly fall damage to the crops will be the result."

Extract from a letter from the Superintendent Model Farm, Nagpore, dated 5th September 1871.

"The cotton plant here is picking up most surprisingly. The rainfall of 2·7 during the week has had a marked effect in its appearance and well-doing. Fields that I thought would nevercome to any good or realize the native yield, have given me more confidence: I am far more sanguine to-day than three weeks ago; still I do not think that much pinching will be required this season.

"Jowaree, toor, &c., are not doing as I could wish, as the best land has been taken for cotton. Should, however, we get only stalks of the former it will suffice for the oxen."

Copy of a letter, dated 8th September 1871, from Mr. Nago Rao, Assistant Cotton Commissioner, East Berar, to Harry Rivett-Carnac, Esquire, Cotton Commissioner.

"In continuation of my letter No. 612-115, of the 2nd instant, I have the honour to report that since the 4th idem rain has been falling abundantly throughout the East Berar country; and the reports that I have now received from the various parts of the country indicate that the crops are all improved and are now flourishing.

"2. The rainfall at Oomraotee from 4th to 8th September amounted to 3·56 inches, and the reports show that it has fallen more heavily towards Chandore, Moresee, and Yeotmal. The weather is very cloudy, and it is now raining in the neighbourhood of Oomraotee."—I have, &c.,

HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC,
Cotton Commissioner.

* Registers of rainfall from Arnee, Wurdha, and Deolee, have not been received.

BOMBAY.

KATTYWAR.—There was a good fall of rain at Kattywar last week.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—The appointment of Mr. Kashinath Balwant Pendse, B.A., as Junior Dakshina Fellow in the Deccan College, has been confirmed.

AKULKOTE.—Mr. Narayen Wasoodew, head clerk to the District Judge at Poona, has, it is stated, been appointed khatbharee to the Akulkote State, vice Mr. Dinkur Anund.

RAJCOTE—TRIPLE SENTENCE OF DEATH.—Three persons, who were concerned in the murder of a casteman at Rajcote, were sentenced the other day by the Sessions Court to be hanged.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday, Appa Pandoo, employed at the Girgaum Cotton Mills, had a finger of the right hand taken off by the machinery. He was at once removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ASSAULT.—On Saturday the Senior Magistrate of Police fined one Abram Cusmally twelve rupees, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment, for assaulting a Mussulman named Ismael Jacob.

HEAVY RAIN AT CALOLE.—A few days ago there was a heavy fall of rain at Calole, in the Kaira collectorate. About twenty houses were destroyed, and the damage done to property is estimated at about Rs. 2,000.

LIMREE STATE.—We understand that there are several applicants for the Superintendentship of the Limree State, in Kattywar, which has recently become vacant in consequence of the demise of the late Mr. Cursondas Mooljee.

THE JURY.—We have to remind the gentlemen summoned to serve on the jury at the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which open to-day, that their attendance will be required at the court-house at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, for Singapore and Hongkong, per steamer, Travancore, at noon to-day. — Mails will be also closed at the General Post Office, for Zanzibar, per ship Sullimanshaw, at 10 o'clock this morning.

DACOITY AT NOWANUGGUR.—A day or two ago, two villages, Bhulsar and Bhaddakew, belonging to H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur, were plundered by a gang of dacoits. A severe conflict took place between the dacoits and the villagemen, when some of the latter were severely wounded.

THE RECENT TRAGEDY AT KUNDOORNA.—With reference to the recent tragedy at Kundoorna, in Nowanuggur, His Highness the Jam has requested the Political Agent at Kattywar to allow him to make enquiries about it, as it has occurred in his territory. Colonel Anderson has, it is believed, telegraphed to the Government regarding the matter.

THE WEATHER IN THE AHMEDNUGGUR COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the above collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st August, we learn that the fall up to date of report was partial, being 4 inches 77 cents; but subsequently it is believed to have been general, and, for the time, sufficient. The sowing of the rubbee will now commence. The state of public health was reported to be good. Fever and ague were reported in the Nuggur talooka.

TANNA.—At the last Court of Criminal Sessions held at Tanna, before Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan, Session Judge of Tanna, Raghoo Nathu, a cultivator, was charged with having, on or about the 16th July last, committed the murder of his wife Mukti. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. The High Court (the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice West), on a review of the proceedings, confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the accused.

STEEPLECHASE AT POONA.—The steeplechase was run yesterday evening at the Gymkhana. There was pres ent a very large number of spectators. The band of the 9 th Regiment enlivened the spectators with its music, a id good arrangements were made on the Gymkhana ground within the ropes for the carriages to stand on both sides.. Five horses started, and Captain Hogg, of the Poona Horse, landed a very easy winner. We are glad to state that no accident of any kind occurred during the running.

BANDORA FEAST.—The great Bandora festival of Our Lady of the Mount is not being kept this year. We have heard many reasons assigned for this omission; but just because so many reasons are assigned, we take no heed of any of them, and only look at the fact, inasmuch as it concerns us. Now, it happens to concern us much, as we apprehend that the Annual Bazaar of the St. Vincent's Home, Bandora, will suffer severely on account of there being no Bandora festival.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, Lord Napier of Magdala, presided lately at a large meeting of the Army Scripture Readers' Association at Simla. Generals and Colonels were there and, we may suppose, many other officers, of lower rank, whose names are not given; but the Military Secretary, Col. Dillon, was not there. We notice this absence, because it is creditable to the gallant officer himself, as a C'atholic; and to Lord Napier, as evidence that he knows how to respect religious convictions.—*Id.*

DEATH OF THE REV. DAJI PANDURANG.—We regret to hear of the death of the Rev. Daji Panduran g, of the S. P. G. Mission, Kolapore. His death was very sudden and unlooked-for. He was seized with par alysis and loss of consciousness last Saturday evening, and died before morning. Mr. Dajee Pandurang was baptized in Bombay in March 1841, having been brought to the knowledge of Christ as the Saviour i n the Church Missionary Society's English School at Na sick, where he received instruction first from the Rev. Mr. Stone and then from the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, whom he ever regarded as his spiritual father. Aft er his renunciation of caste an attempt was made to poison him and another who like himself was a convert from Brahminism; but both attempts were happily frustrated. About ten years after his baptism, Mr. Daji was ordained as a missionary in connection with the C. M. S. He has been of late connected with the S. P. G., and the Rev. Mr. Taylor of Kolap ore speaks in strong terms of the value of his labours th ere, and of the loss sustained by his removal. He leaves a widow and several children.—*Bombay Guardian.*

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Fort.		Colaba.		Byculla.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Aug. 3rd Sunday	0	6	0	18	0	9
„ 4th Monday	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ 5th Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0	2
„ 6th Wednesday	0	55	0	6	0	17
„ 7th Thursday	0	9	0	11	0	54
„ 8th Friday	2	34	0	18	0	70
„ 9th Saturday	0	5	0	24	0	5
For the week	1	9	0	77	1	57
Previously registered ..	37	8	35	52	42	79
Grand Total	38	17	36	29	44	36

SHIPPING NEWS.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMER SPHINX will leave Trieste for Bombay on the 4th October, and be despatched from Bombay back on or about the 7th November.

THE SHIP OXFORD, 916 tons, Captain J. Woodward, arrived on Saturday last from Liver pool with a cargo of 1,341 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE S. S. KURRACHEE, Captain A. Cott ter, sailed on the 9th instant for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Gr ant, Ensign Mackay, Dr. Nolan, Mr. and Mrs. Aldrid ge, and twenty-one deck passengers.

THE FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court commence to-day under the presidency of the Hon. Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice. The business for disposal appears to be comparatively light. Up to Saturday afternoon last only twenty cases, implicating twenty-four prisoners, had been committed for trial. Of these prisoners, thirteen are Hindoos, five Europeans, four Mahomedans, one Indo-Briton, and one Christian. The cases, according to the nature of the offences, may be classified as follow :—There is one case of murder; one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; one of an attempt to commit suicide; one of forgery and cheating; one of adultery; one of delivering counterfeit coin; one of having possession of counterfeit coin with a fraudulent intention; two cases of defamation; three of criminal breach of trust; three of cheating; two of house-breaking by night; and three of theft. Five of these cases have been committed by Mr. Connon; seven by Mr. Showell; three by Mr. Nana Morojee; three by Dr. A. G. Fraser; one by Captain Evezard; and one by Mr. H. R. Hathway.

CASES FOR TRIAL AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE following is a list of the cases committed for trial at the present Sessions :—

1. Mary Ann Noonan, committed by H. R. Hathway, Esq., for defamation.
2. Oojum Premchund, committed by Nana Morojee, Esq., for criminal breach of trust as a servant.
3. Jhabwa Bhut, committed by Mr. Justice Bell, for attempting to commit suicide.
4. Patrick Smith, committed by G. C. Evezard, Esq., for murder.
5. Gunnoo Siddoo, Goolabsha Jumunsha, and Balla Wittoo, committed by Nana Morojee, Esq., for theft, cheating, and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
6. Muthooralal Macoondrao and Withuldas Meghjee, committed by John Connon, Esq., for criminal breach of trust, and aiding and abetting the commission of the offence.
7. James Hopkins, committed by R. H. Showell, Esq., for theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
8. Meya Syud Ismail and Hajee Shaik Essab, committed by John Connon, Esq., for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
9. Khooma Dippajee, committed by R. H. Showell, Esq., for house-breaking by night.
10. Bapoojee Pandurang and Jairam Boodmull, committed by John Connon, Esq., for cheating by personation and voluntarily assisting in making away with property.
11. Ajmoodin Gogun, committed by R. H. Showell, Esq., for delivery of counterfeit Queen's coin.
12. Khoosaldas Gopaldas, committed by R. H. Showell, Esq., for having in his possession counterfeit Queen's coin.
13. John North Fenwick, committed by A. G. Fraser, Esq., for forgery and cheating.
14. John Oriental King, committed by A. G. Fraser, Esq., for defamation.
15. John Sinclair, committed by A. G. Fraser, Esq., for house-breaking by night.
16. Laroo Visram, committed by R. H. Showell, Esq., for adultery.
17. Rama Jannoo, committed by R. H. Showell, Esq., for theft.
18 and 19. William Barnes, committed by John Connon, Esq., for cheating.
20. Beneechund Dhirujmull, committed by Nana Morojee, Esq., for criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation.

ACTION AGAINST THE COLLECTOR OF RUTNAGIRI AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE REVENUE SURVEY.

AT a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, on the 23rd August last, the appeal in the case of Wamnajee Sadashew against the Collector of Rutnagiri and the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey was heard before the Hon. the Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, and the Hon. Mr. Justice West.

The action was to prohibit defendant from raising assessment for 1867-68 on Tican Wurrachee Shet and some Kowl land attached thereto in the village of Lotay, also from raising local fund on the land; also that the Court might declare the assessment due on the said land for that year to be only one-sixth of the crop according to custom, viz., Rs. 2.

The defendant answered that the assessment had been fixed according to law; that in Act I. of 1865, Bombay, there was no provision that the assessment should be one-sixth of the crop; that under Regulation 17 of 1827, section 11, clause 4, it was provided that assessment was leviable up to one-half the produce; that the Civil Court had no jurisdiction to enquire as to whether the assessment was properly fixed or not; that the alleged custom of taking one-sixth did not prevail; that Wurkus land was liable to assessment like any other; that Local Fund was leviable under Act I. of 1863, sections 25 and 26; that on April 30, 1867, the Goveranent confirmed the assessment; that the Zumabandee was explained to the plaintiff on April 15, 1867; that there was no law on the question of the commencement of the tenancy; that, as according to section 42 of the Survey Act, March was the period for enquiishing the land, plaintiff could have given up the land within the time laid down in Regulation 17 of 1827, section 6, clause 1; that plaintiff never petitioned to relinquish; and that defendant was prepared now to allow him to relinquish and to pay the old rates.

The following preliminary issues were raised. (1.) Whether the Court has jurisdiction? (2.) Whether plaintiff is liable for assessment for 1867-68? (3.) Whether assessment is liable on Wurkus land for 1867-68? (4.) Whether plaintiff has a right to be assessed at one-sixth of the crop and no more? (5.) Is he liable for local fund?

The case was originally tried before Baron Larpent, Joint Judge of Rutnagiri, who said—I am credibly informed that the rule of this Court in case No. 6 of 1858 as to the time of the introduction of the survey has been reversed in appeal to the High Court. The plaintiff has undertaken to obtain a copy of the judgment, but as sufficient time has not yet elapsed to admit of this, I am compelled to leave this case and seven others which will also be governed by the ruling, undecided, because it would be useless to give a decision at variance to that of the superior court. The case will therefore stand adjourned, and the day for future hearing fixed by the Judge, to whom they will be sent.

Mr. Hunter, Acting Judge of Rutnagiri, to whom the case was sent, gave the following decision on the issues raised, viz.:—(1.) I find that the Court has jurisdiction to decree that plaintiff may recover the excess of the new over the old rates of assessments that may have been collected from him for fiscal year 1867-68. This has been settled by the High Court's ruling in Gadre's case (Regular Appeal No. 11 of 1868.) (2.) I find that plaintiff is not liable for the increased assessment for 1867-68, for the reasons given in that ruling, which applies to his case. He is a Dharekari, and it is admitted that section 43, Bombay Act I. of 1865, applies to him, a notice of the new rates was not given him till after 31st March 1867. (3.) And therefore no new assessment is leviable on his Wurkus land for 1867-68. (4.) The Court has no jurisdiction to limit any assessment that has been made in accordance with section 25, Bombay Act I. of 1865. (5.) I find on the 5th and last issue that all collections of a (local fund) cess of one anna on the rupee of assesment or the ordinary land revenue made previously to the coming into operation (24th March 1869) of the Bombay Local Funds Act, 1869, for the objects therein contemplated have been expressly legalized by section 14 of that Act. To a certain extent then, the local fund cess, in this case, if collected before 24th March 1869, is authorized by law.

The Court awards to the plaintiff the excess of the new over the old rates of assessment, plus the amount of local fund cess illegally levied on such excess, or such portion thereof as may have been levied at any time from the plaintiff for the fiscal year 1867-68, together with the amount that may have been levied on or since 24th March 1869 as a local fund cess in respect of the old rates of assessment for 1867-68. The Court further awards to the plaintiff interest at 9 per cent. per annum on the sums above made recoverable by him from the date on when the same were levied or paid till date of repayment. The Court also directs that defendants pay all the costs of the suit.

On the above decision an appeal was presented to the High Court, and the following decision :—

Baron Larpent, the Joint Judge, who settled the issues in this case, laid down the 4th issue as follows—"Whether the plaintiff has a right to be assessed at 1-6th of the crop, and no more," thereby meaning whether the plaintiff was in respect of his dhara land liable to assessment at any higher rate than 1-6th of the average annual produce of that land. The Acting Judge, Mr. Hunter, who eventually tried the cause, came to the following conclusion upon the 4th issue:—4. The Court has no jurisdiction to limit any assessment that has been made in accordance with section 25 of (Bombay) Act I. of 1865." This does not appear to the High Court to be what can be properly called a finding upon the 4th issue. The Acting Judge had, in the previous part of his judgment, held that he had jurisdiction to decree that the plaintiff should recover from the defendants the excess of the new over the old rates of assesment, prematurely collected from the defendant for the fiscal year 1867-68, and this has not on this appeal been denied by the defendants, and is in accordance with Regulation 17 of 1827, section 9, clause 2; Act VIII. of 1859, section 1, and Govind Venayak Gadre, and the Collector of Rutnagiri (6, Bombay High Court Reports, 101). The District Courts undoubtedly have jurisdiction ordinarily in cases in which the revenue authorities have made an illegal assessment. In stating that "the Court has no jurisdiction to limit any assessment that has been made in accordance with section 25 of (Bombay) Act I. of 1865," the Act 'ng Judge seems to have fallen into a mere truism, viz., that he was not entitled to interfere with an assessment made in accordance with that enactment, a proposition which leaves the 4th issue exactly as he found it; for the question still remains undetermined by him, whether the plaintiff was in respect of his dhara land rightly assessed at a higher rate than 1-6th of its annual produce, which involves the question whether the assessment has been made in accordance with section 25 of (Bombay) Act I. of 1865." That section provides "that it shall be lawful for an officer in charge of a survey to assess to the land revenue, *under such general and local rules as may be in force in the survey under his charge*, all lands cultivated or uncultivated, and whether hitherto assessed or not, provided that such assessment shall not be levied for more than one year until the sanction of the Governor in Council shall be obtained thereto, and provided that it shall not be leviable from any land held and entered in the Land Register as wholly or partially exempt from payment of land revenue except to such amount as is in accordance with previous practice or any law which has been, or may hereafter be, enacted relating to lands so held." The plaintiff has called two witnesses, namely, the Kulkarni and the plaintiff's cousin, Balambhat, who is a co-parcener with the plaintiff in the land, both of whom have deposed that according to former practice as well under the Peishwa's as the British Government, and according to the rule carried out in the locality in which these lands are situated by the Survey Department at present, the amount of assessment imposed upon dhara lands such as these has not exceeded one-sixth of the gross annual produce. To meet this testimony the defendants, the Collector of Rutnagiri and the Revenue Survey Superintendent, have not condescended to give or produce any evidence whatever. In the written statement filed on their behalf, it is indeed said that the assessment should be limited as no provision that the assessment should be limited to 1-6th of the annual produce, but they overlook the fact that section 25 of that enactment requires that the assessment should be made "under such general and local rules as may be in force in the survey" under the officer's charge, and think Pa per to leave the plaintiff's case, that the local rule of the survey in question is that the assessment of dhara lands should not exceed 1-6th of the annual produce, wholly uncontradicted. But the defendants, in their said written statement, further refer to Regulation 17 of 1827, section 11, clause 4, as showing that the assessment is leviable up to half the produce. But that clause is contained in chapter 2 of the Regulation, which relates to precautionary measures for the security of the land revenue, and has no bearing whatever upon the subject of the assessment, which, so far as that regulation is concerned, is provided for by the preceding chapter. The defendants in the same written statement deny that the Civil Court has any jurisdiction to enquire whether the assessment is properly fixed or not, but that contention is, as already pointed out, opposed to Regulation 17 of 1827, section 9, clause 2, Act VIII. of 1859, sections 1 and 6, Bombay High Court Reports, 101. Their written statement also denies that the alleged custom of taking only 1-6th prevails, but they have not supported this denial by any evidence. It would have been well if before making this decree they had ascertained whether it could be sustained by evidence. If it could be sustained, the Court is at a loss to understand why the requisite evidence was not produced to support it. The plaintiff has given evidence that the assessment, the propriety of which he here disputes, does exceed one-sixth of the annual produce. The defendants have not, in their written statement or by evidence, controverted that allegation. The Court must, under circumstances such as these in which this case is brought before it, hold that the local rule of the survey in progress in the district where these lands are situated is that dhara lands should not be assessed for revenue exceeding 1-6th of their annual produce, and that in violation of that local rule of the survey, and therefore of section 25 of Bombay Act I. of 1865, the defendants have assessed the plaintiff's lands in a proportion greater than 1-6th of the annual produce. The plaintiff has not given evidence of the money value of the annual produce of the land. Taking the average of its annual produce in kind (as deposed to by the plaintiff's witnesses) in the manner most favourable to Government, it would be Rs. 9 a maund, of which one-sixth would be 1 maund and two-thirds of a maund. The plaintiff, probably presuming that the average money value of a maund of rice in the village of Lotay is as well known to the courts as to himself, has omitted to give any evidence on that point. We are, therefore, under the necessity of directing an issue to the District Judge as to what that value is.

The other points in this case will be disposed of on the return of his finding upon that issue.

BOMBAY AND SIND REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

THE following are the receipts into, and payments out of, the Treasuries, between 1st April 1871 and 31st July 1871 :—

REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.

	Budget Estimate for 1871-72.	Total Treasury Receipts. To July 31st, 1871.	Same time last year.
	£.	£.	£.
Balance on 1st April 1871.	.....	3,338,040	(3,412,028)
Land Revenue	3,585,000	869,408	833,693
Tributes... ...	90,000	30,858	31,228
Forest	124,000	29,963	34,236
Excise	445,000	133,471	140,033
Assessed Taxes ...	1,00,000	53,238	101,664
Customs... ...	770,000	182,690	231,829
Salt	920,000	213,679	279,702
Opium	2,251,800	728,579	778,919
Stamps	540,000	177,328	190,413
Mint	20,000	1,396	11,269
Law and Justice... ...	88,800	12,136	27,878
Police	...	...	5,395
Marine	93,700	4,787	21,922
Education	...	...	3,544
Interest... ...	78,000	10,503	15,798
Miscellaneous ...	167,100	24,672	23,471
Total Revenue ... £	9,093,900	2,471,413	2,759,024
Decrease £278,611.			

OTHER RECEIPTS.

Army	74,139	65,067	
Public Works	109,904	91,290	
Miscellaneous Loans...	28,077	18,723	
Funds, Service	12,137	11,465	
Provincial Services	473,403	156,137	
Funds, Marine	16,693	19,151	
Govt. Shares old Bank of Bombay ...	1,200	...	
Deposits	175,500	222,402	
Savings' Banks	67,226	62,179	
Mint Certificates	58,321	521,005	
Local Remittances	2,261,825	3,091,989	
Railways	1,070,036	1,148,497	
Advances Recoverable	62,016	194,739	
Account Current, London	212,576	337,904	
Account Current, India, Post Office ...	40,578	43,164	
Account Current, India, Telegraph ...	26,515	24,762	
Account Current, India, other Accounts.	633,593	1,083,603	
Account Current, other Governments ...	168,958	169,005	
Bills & Transfer Receipts, other Govts.	23,802	26,933	
Money Orders, other Governments ...	21,347	17,279	
Other Receipts...	6,111,305	8,854,805	
Total... £	11,929,738	15,016,857	

EXPENDITURE AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

	Budget Estimate for 1871-72.	Total Treasury Payments. To July 31st, 1871.	Same time last year.
EXPENDITURE.	£.	£.	£.
Interest on Service Funds, &c.	95,000	4,010	1,337
Refunds and Drawback ...	90,000	30,221	29,074
Land Revenue ...	709,600	225,369	231,210
Forest	80,300	18,602	24,039
Excise	67,700	9,610	11,471
Assessed Taxes ...	6,00	1,767	1,650
Customs... ...	89,700	29,216	29,041
Salt	34,500	10,659	11,558
Opium	2,900	916	790
Stamps and Stationery ...	33,000	9,850	11,033
Mint	23,000	6,819	7,871
Administration	169,200	51,204	57,898
Minor Departments ...	13,600	3,020	2,766
Law and Justice... ...	449,900	147,853	161,311
Police	.....	.....	120,382
Marine	241,900	42,078	58,353
Education	...	...	31,718
Ecclesiastical	34,900	10,866	10,435
Medical...	26,100	9,359	29,411
Printing...	...	...	8,978
Political Agencies	107,400	37,926	36,030
Allowances (Treaty) ...	609,500	168,670	166,025
Superannuation	131,000	35,18	35,952
Miscellaneous	207,600	65,513	40,157
Allotments for Provincial Services	901,200	300,400	.....
Total Expenditure..... £	4,216,700	1,159,107	1,061,339
Increase £94,768.			

OTHER PAYMENTS.

Army	780,836	862,678	
Public Works	476,212	559,774	
Miscellaneous Loans... ...	56,765	1,837,092	
Funds, Service	25,489	31,228	
Provincial Services	363,99	152,756	
Funds, Marine	14,158	17,724	
Deposits	180,778	143,105	
Savings' Banks	39,135	39,63	
Mint Certificates	58,321	522,208	
Local Remittances	2,915,920	3,387,005	
Railways	567,440	1,015,228	
Advances Recoverable	75,891	113,586	
Account Current, London	1,036,082	719,949	
Account Current, India, Post Office ...	42,872	42,891	
Account Current, India, Telegraph ...	82,629	35,922	
Account Current, India, other Accounts.	186,490	1,070,530	
Account Current, other Governments...	141,178	112,110	
Bills & Transfer Receipts, other Govts.	69,550	97,320	
Money Orders, other Governments ...	14,847	14,474	
Other Payments	7,109,092	11,024,705	
Balance on 31st July 1871 ...	3,653,940	2,927,313	
Total.....£	11,929,738	15,016,857	

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE RECEIPTS DURING THE MONTH.

	Receipts of Month ending 31st July 1871.	1870.	July 1871 with July 1870. Inc.	Dec.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue	62,013	70,939	11,074	...
Tributes	6,072	6,661	...	589
Forest	5,290	7,049	...	1,759
Excise	34,742	35,547	...	805
Assessed Taxes	10,762	28,289	...	27,548
Customs	41,416	47,527	...	6,111
Salt	12,292	12,351	...	59
Opium	151,635	187,809	...	36,345
Stamps	53,811	56,697	...	2,886
Mint	103	244	...	141
Law and Justice ...	3,315	7,257	...	3,960
Police	...	1,546	...	1,546
Marine	567	13,509	...	12,942
Education	...	1,657	...	1,657
Interest	3,553	3,430	123	...
Miscellaneous ...	9,671	8,419	1,252	...
Total Revenue.....£	415,212	499

RECENT APPOINTMENTS IN BENGAL.

"R." writes as follows to the Editor of the *Englishman*:—A reference to the graded Civil Service List of Lower Bengal will verify the accuracy of the subjoined table, which shows how some recent appointments made by Mr. Campbell affect the prospects of a large number of members of that service. Your columns have suggested that these appointments herald the approach of a millennium in which merit shall meet with reward, and if this were the case, there would be but little show of reason in outcry or remonstrance. But I and, I believe, virtually the entire service emphatically deny that merit has been any test in making these appointments. We say, on the contrary, that it is difficult to attribute them to anything but caprice, nepotism, undue influence, or folly.

Name of person appointed.	His rank previous to his appointment.	Rank to which appointed.	Officers superseded by the appointment.
Sir W. T. Herschel.	Magistrate and Collector 1st Grade.	Civil and Sessions Judge.	Mr. J. M. Lowis. Mr. Levien, absent on furlough. Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw. Mr. E. Drummond.
Mr. R. L. Mangles.	Magistrate and Collector 1st Grade.	Additional Judge.	Mr. J. M. Lowis. Mr. Levien Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw. Mr. E. Drummond. Mr. E. Grey.
Mr. H. B. Simpson.	Magistrate and Collector 2nd Grade.	Additional Judge.	Officers beginning with Mr. Lowis down to Mr. McNeile, 23 in number.
Mr. F. M. Halliday.	Magistrate and Collector 2nd Grade.	Magistrate and Collector of the 1st Grade.	Mr. V. T. Taylor. Mr. E. E. Lowis, absent on furlough. Mr. R. D. Lockwood, absent on furlough.
Mr. C. T. Metcalfe.	Magistrate and Collector 2nd Grade.	Magistrate and Collector 1st Grade.	Officers from Mr. V. T. Taylor to Mr. A. Smith, 9 in number.
Mr. F. H. Pelley.	Joint-Magistrate of the 1st Grade.	Magistrate and Collector of the 2nd Grade.	Mr. H. F. J. Kean. Mr. T. J. C. Grant. Mr. W. H. D'Oyly. Mr. C. B. Garrett.
Mr. G. Graham.	Joint-Magistrate 2nd Grade.	Joint-Magistrate 1st Grade	Mr. C. D. Field.
Mr. A. C. Mangles.	Joint-Magistrate 2nd Grade.	Joint-Magistrate 1st Grade.	Mr. C. D. Field. Mr. G. E. Makgill, absent on furlough. Mr. W. E. Ward, absent on furlough. Mr. J. O. Kinealy. Mr. W. Kemble, absent on furlough.
Mr. J. S. Carstairs.	Assistant Magistrate.	Joint-Magistrate 2nd Grade.	Mr. T. Anderson, absent on furlough. Mr. A. Weekes. Mr. R. Porch.

TEA PROSPECTS IN DARJEELING.

The planters of Darjeeling are grumbling loudly and deep at the present state of the tea market, as Darjeeling tea, including good and bad and indifferent, is not averaging more than about 10 to 11 annas per lb. They say five years ago, when we fermented our teas till they had no strength left in them, our teas sold for Rs. 2 per lb. Now that we make flavory and more pungent teas, the brokers and the dealers get us a price that barely pays for our outlay on the year's crop. Our capital would thus appear to have been sunk for nothing. The only people who can benefit from carrying on tea gardens under these circumstances in these hills are—the garden employés, the English custom house, and the agency employed intermediately between the producer and the home dealer. The men whose capital is sunk in tea gardens are left out in the cold.

In the Kangra valley, able-bodied coolies working under mates or peons are paid Rs. 4 for a month's work; here with *sirdaree*, wages vary from Rs. 5½ to 6, or nearly 50 per cent. higher.

In the Kangra valley, a pound of average tea can be manufactured and packed at a cost of a trifle over 7 annas a pound on the most economically managed garden. This means that 10 to 11 annas per lb. is the lowest it can be sold for in Calcutta if the year's expenses at the garden, carriage to market, brokerage, commission, and all other incidentals are to be paid for. Darjeeling having to pay 50 per cent. higher wages than Kangra it must be in a far worse position, Assam and Cachar the same.

The first effect of these low prices will be that owners of gardens will try and work cheaper by reducing the numbers and pay of establishments; and if this won't do, then the gardens must be closed.—*Darjeeling News.*

METHOD OF DISCUSSING LAND QUESTIONS.

(*Pioneer.*)

In a late article we endeavoured to show that the term "middlemen" is used inaccurately when applied to the zemindars of the North-Western Provinces, and that history and tradition alike point to a time when the zemindar was master in the land. We then proceeded to state our belief in the continuity of the Hindu land system under the Mahomedan rule (broken no doubt here and there, and at no time suffering serious shocks than at the period of our entry on the scene), and referred to the present constitution of Rajput independent States as being in all probability good examples of the original state of Hindu society in these provinces before the Mussulman conquest. From this we inferred that the long-descended Rajput zemindar, at any rate, has always been something more than a middleman. Then, quitting historical grounds, we stated that the British Government had as a fact granted proprietary rights to certain persons, to whom consequently, whatever the origin of their claims, the term "middlemen" would be applied with no less inaccuracy than to to the Rajput zemindars.

In the present article we intend to go a step farther, and to show, not only that it is impossible to frame any theory as to rights in the soil in India which shall be true everywhere and always, but that the whole argument as to supposed rights, so far as it is brought to bear on the conduct of the Government in making its demand more or less, or in the method of the collection of its revenue, is from beginning to end an *ignoratio elenchi*—in other words, that no amount of proof of any theory of State rights or zemindar's rights proves anything as to what should be the proper action of Government. The only argument which can justify any increase in the contributions demanded by a Government from a people, or in fact any measure affecting their interests, is the advantage of the people at large; and the only true method of discussing any such measure is to apply to it the test of the principle of general utility. This may seem a mere truism, but to those who have been reading lately the discussions with regard to Indian land-revenue, it will appear not wholly an unnecessary warning. There are men, and those not without influence, who are urging Government to add to the income from the land by the actual abolition of a class of men, the condition of whose existence is the receipt of a portion of the profits of the soil the majority of whom on our arrival in the country we found in a somewhat similar position to what they are now, and whose rights we ourselves then defined and established. The argument in favour of the suppression of this scheme are to our mind eminently unstatesmanlike. They amount to this. First, the State wants money, and by appropriating these persons' incomes it can gain it. Second, the State has a right to do what it likes with the land of India, and to take what proportion it pleases of the profits arising from the soil.

We will not deal here with the question of the financial advantage to the State, which, according to our premises, is a question of such importance to the welfare of the country, the contentment of the people, and stability of the Government, should occupy only a very subordinate position in an enquiry of this nature. Suffice it to say that in our belief, in the event of the appropriation by the State of the profits of the present zemindars, the State would find itself face to face with a mass of agricultural turists the majority of whom would be but a few degrees raised above absolute pauperism. If the State, on the other hand, wished to improve their condition by a redistribution of part of the profits appropriated formerly by the zemindars, if it did it in any satisfactory way, it would find itself but little better off in respect of income from the land than it is now. These assertions will doubtless be disputed, and it is precisely on points of this kind that we wish to see discussion; we wish to see the views of the revolutionists advocated or refuted, but only on the ground of the effects that any such change would have on the happiness of the people and the security of the State, and not, as is too common now, on the question of more or less Government revenue. Now the argument which we see so often put forward as to the rights of the State in land in India, seems to us sadly puerile. It is generally used by journals which ought certainly to know better, to give a *quasi*-legal varnish to arguments which to the ordinary honest English mind seem to be those of barefaced and despotic rapacity. To quote the words of Austin, "A sovereign Government has no legal rights against its own subjects;" "An act which were generally useful, the Divine law, as known through the principle of utility, has conferred on the sovereign Government a right to do; an act which were generally pernicious, the Divine law, as known through the same exponent, has not conferred on the sovereign Government a right to do." The words of the celebrated jurist thus limit the question to its only true basis of discussion, *viz*, the principle of the general utility.

In a former article we made a remark to the effect that no native Government had ever considered itself landlord in our sense of the term, and certainly had never acted as such. But it is no less true that the Mahomedan Government never forgot that it was a Government by right of conquest, and when strong enough, that it dealt as it thought fit with its subjects' lands and incomes. The argument, then, as to our rights means nothing more than this, that we are the successors of the Mahomedan Government, and that we have a right to behave as they did; in other words, that we are under no greater moral obligation to consult anyone's wishes and interests but our own, in dealing with the land and its revenue, than the Oriental despots who preceded us. Nor is the aspect of the question altered if we concede that the State in India is proprietor of the soil. After all it means nothing more than the truism, that the sovereign power has the power to deal with the land as it pleases—a proposition which is as true of England and France as of India. This power has been once exerted in France and may be at any time exerted in England, and whether there or here, the lawfulness of the action depends solely on its expediency. For it is not as if it could be asserted with any degree of truth that the sentiment of private property in land is less strong in India than elsewhere, or that the people recognize any moral right in the State to deal as it pleases with their holdings, whatever they may now relinquish before the resistless action of our power; on the contrary, we know that under their native rulers the people were constantly asserting their ignored rights. We arrive thus at the kernel of all this verbiage about rights, which is, that from time immemorial it has been the custom of the Government in India to take a large share of the produce of the land.

If then our former arguments are valid, the real questions at issue are,—What proportion of the produce is it expedient that we should take? and further, as we have not only stepped into the position of the tribute-receiving Mahomedan Government, but into the legislative functions of the Hindu Rajah and village council, what rights is it expedient that we confer, renew, or modify? Now, we venture to affirm that, of late years at any rate, the question of social and political expediency has been allowed to drop very much out of sight in the absorbing discussion of the means to increase our land-revenue and our rights to do so; and we confess that we do not view without apprehension a question of such enormous importance discussed in the public press in a method so fundamentally erroneous. When we consider the character of the people of this country, their apprehensive shrinking from change, and their traditional distrust of their rulers, we feel that it requires reasons of the most powerful kind to justify any change whatever in our principles of administration, especially in respect of land-property. When, too, we point out that the mass of the people are agriculturists, and that any change in system or increase in the Government share of the produce must lessen the share and lower the standard of comfort of this mass, we conceive we have done enough to show the necessity for the most careful and conscientious deliberation.

It is no spectre of our own raising that we are combating. The records of our Indian Government teem with proofs of the mischief that may accrue from a neglect of the one true principle that guides an enlightened policy. They disclose to us the spectacle of honest and able men engaged in a chase of shadows, and the vain graspings at ever shifting phantoms of impalpable rights, the creatures of their own imaginations, of Governments discussing precedents when they should have been laying down principles, and making systems of administration the results of historical inquiries rather than the present needs of the people. There is one instance that stands high above all others as a beacon of warning to Governments who make their wants the rule of their conduct and justify their conduct by pseudo-legal pretexts. It was that the Government which plunged England into war with her American colonies acted and argued. In the words of Mr. Austin—"The stupid and infuriate majority who rushed into that odious war could perceive and discourse of nothing but the sovereignty of the mother-country and her so-called rights to tax her colonial subjects." It was thus that we lost our Western Empire. Our Eastern Empire, inhabited by conquered and docile races, at present we hold firmly in our grasp and can deal with at our pleasure. Here is our danger, and here is shown the need of the most careful study of the wants and interests of the people. The danger is that in the greatness of our power we may forget the claims of justice, and that if we do not bend from the heights of empire to listen and to scrutinize, we may not hear nor notice the discontented murmurings and dangerous disquietude of our subject masses until it is too late for condescension.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Weather in Cuttack.—The sun has been rather sharp for the past week. No rain. The yrotas say that there will be a loss of 8 annas crops. We don't know when to believe them!—*Cuttack Chronicle.*

The hearing of the case of Pandit Raghunath Prasad commenced before the Sessions Judge of Benares on the 31st ultimo. He is being tried for torturing some alleged criminals to extort confession, while holding the post of City Kotwal of Benares.—*Pioneer.*

Wahabees Released from Jail.—We have much pleasure in announcing that four alleged Wahabee prisoners who have been in detention, we believe, for nearly two years, were on the 2nd instant released from custody in the Metapore Jail, Patna.—*Examiner.*

No. 1 Company 10th Regiment.—The Government having been pleased to exempt private musicians Ellah and James D'Cruiz, of No. 1 company 19th Regiment Native Infantry, from the operation of G. O. G., dated 10th April 1871, No. 89, and to authorize their restoration to the service from date of their dismissal, they will proceed to and do duty at the Native Infantry Depôt, Palaveram.—*Madras Athenæum.*

The Convicts in Madras Penitentiary.—In order to prevent the convicts in the Penitentiary from skulking during the hours at which they are supposed to be at work, the Acting Commissioner of Police has provided colored caps for use. The convicts who work in the punishment yard are to wear red caps; those who work within the Penitentiary walls, and who are not in the punishment yard, are to wear blue caps, and the convicts who are sent to work outside are to wear white caps. If a convict is not in his proper place, it is believed that he will be easily found out by his cap.—*Madras Times.*

Claims for Maintenance by Wives.—The High Court would appear to have little regard to the claims of ill-used wives against their "lords and masters" for maintenance; for they have just, by a circular letter of the 29th ultimo, ruled that proceedings under section 316 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Chapter XXI) were not intended to find *any place* in the New Criminal Quarterly Returns, and that therefore all cases of maintenance should be excluded from such returns. Such information must afford valuable data to ascertain the state of conjugal felicity in India, and, *à fortiori*, the advisibility of legislation to check the growing evils in connubial life.—*Ibid.*

The Nerbudda Coal Fields.—Mr. H. B. Medlicott's last note on the Nerbudda coal basin is not so encouraging as could be wished. The first sentence in it is quaint:—"From the joint evidence of uncertainty and expectancy, the Nerbudda coal fields are the most important in India." They are however the nearest known source of coal for the North-west Provinces, where so many miles of railway are either open, under construction, or projected; and when the rails are laid through Malwa and Gwalior, the length of carriage will be very materially reduced. Yet less is known regarding the resources of the Nerbudda than of almost any other. There is an immense area beneath which it is possible, or even probable, that coal exists; but its presence and the depth at which it must be sought are still unknown.—*Ibid.*

Struck by Lightning.—On last Monday evening a native while going along the Balliguttah road was struck by lightning on the right shoulder and killed on the spot. The roof of the Greek Church in Amratollah street was also truck.—*Englishman.*

Calcutta Trade.—During the month of August last the Calcutta Commercial Guide shows that, as compared with August 1870, there was a decrease in the value of merchandize imported amounting to Rs. 10,40,636, and of bullion and specie imported of Rs. 15,07,920. The items which show the principal decrease are cotton twist, piece-goods, and woollens. There was a large increase in the value of patent and wrought metals. In exports there was an increase in merchandize of Rs. 56,93,725, and of specie and bullion of Rs. 65,816. The increase is entirely due to tea, opium, cotton, and jute, as rice, linseed, mustard, poppy and other seeds show a decrease. The net decrease in the actual collections at the Custom House was Rs. 5,60,011, the greater part due to the falling off in salt duty. In import there was a decrease of two ships but an increase of 5,231 tons, and in export tonnage a decrease of three ships but an increase of 2,031 tons.—*Ibid.*

A Thief Caught.—On Saturday the 26th ult., a Marwaree named Gunnoo, a discharged servant of Sett Gungaram, a Banian merchant of this place (Kurrachee), was very cleverly entrapped through the vigilance of Mr. Bazonji Nasrosji, the inspector of town police, while the said Gunnoo was about shaddling to Hyderabad with Rs. 1,000, the proceeds of a felony he committed. The man received the amount under false pretences from Sett Naroomull, another Banian merchant of Kurrachee, who, thinking he was still in the employ of his late master, in whose name he preferred a request for the money, made no ado about letting him have it. He was discovered, after a short time, Gunnoo had practised a deception on Sett Naroomull, and the police were therefore put on his track, with the result mentioned above. The money was found on the person of the delinquent while he was seated in the train. He was arraigned before the City Magistrate on Friday last, convicted, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, a punishment wholly disproportioned to the offence he committed.—*Sind News*, Sept. 4.

MAGISTRATES AS PRESIDENTS OF MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES.

(*Englishman.*)

The *Nur-ul-Absar* objects to the appointment of Magistrates as Presidents of Municipal Committees, on the ground that they have no time to spare from their other official duties for municipal affairs, and consequently leave them in the hands of the other Commissioners, who neglect them. The objection of our contemporary is a valid one, though, we fear, it would be difficult to find any official in the district who has time to attend to municipal affairs properly. There are, however, other objections to the appointment of the Magistrate to the post in question. One of these is suggested by the late case of Parsons *vs.* O'Connor. Under the Criminal Procedure Code the Magistrate has power to prosecute and punish summarily for offences against the conservancy laws. By the Municipal Act power to prosecute for such offences was conferred on the Municipal Commissioners. Though it does not appear that the power of the Magistrate to prosecute was affected by the latter law, not only did the necessity for his retaining it cease where the Municipal Act might be put in force, but an opportunity was afforded for the separation of the functions of judge and prosecutor, of which an English Government might have been expected to avail itself with avidity. The odium attaching to their union in the same person is quite as great in the case of offences against the conservancy laws as in that of other offences. Indeed such offences being constructive, it is perhaps greater. The Government, however, has omitted to make use of this opportunity. For so long as the Magistrate is President of the Municipal Committee, he is virtually both accuser and judge in all offences prosecuted by it. Indeed, it may often happen that he alone prosecutes the man he subsequently tries; for under the Municipal Act the President can exercise all the powers of the Commissioners, except where it is expressly provided that an order shall be passed by the Commissioners in meeting assembled. In O'Connor's case this was the course actually pursued by Major Parsons, who acted without the consent of his fellow Commissioners and in a way which they probably would not have sanctioned in prosecuting the defendant. We certainly think that if the Magistrate is to continue to act as President of the Committee, some other officer, unconnected with the Committee, should be appointed to try offences against the Municipal Act. We also think that the Magistrate as such should no longer retain the power of prosecution as regards offences of this kind committed within the boundaries of a Municipality. We see no advantage, and some chance of misunderstanding, in permitting two distinct authorities to exercise the same functions in the same place.

THE OUTRAGES IN THE PUNJAB.

BISHEN SINGH SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

Indian Public Opinion of the 5th has the following report:—

On Saturday Bishen Singh was tried in the Commissioner's Court, Lahore, on the charge of murdering Moombee Jaishee Ram, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Lahore. The evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution was exactly the same as that given by them in the lower Court, which was published in last issue. Briefly it was to the effect that Bishen Singh had been defendant in a suit on Wednesday last in the Small Cause Court, that Jaishee Ram had given a decree against him, that he went home, arranged his dress, armed himself with a short thick wooden club, closed his shop and went to wait for the Judge at his door. The Judge about seven in the evening came home from Court in his buggy; he left his buggy about twenty yards from his house and proceeded on foot to his door. Bishen Singh approached him, and lifting his club with both hands struck him on the back of the neck; the Judge fell, and his murderer struck him twice, when down. Bishen Singh was seized by the syce, a Sikh cultivator, and a policeman, and, after a struggle, was secured. Bishen Singh in the Commissioner's Court was asked to make any statement he might wish, upon which he began a long statement differing from his statement in the lower Court, and in many parts utterly ridiculous. It was conclusively proved false and was indeed false on the face of it. He declared he was going to a customer's with jewels, that he had no stick, that he met the Judge, that a conversation ensued in which he upbraided the Judge with injustice, that the Judge struck him, that he never struck the Judge, that he was taken into the house and beaten, and put into a cellar where worms, ants, and vermin came and bit him, and that his jewels and cloths were taken away.

All this was a sheer invention, and it ought so to be noted, as one of the Kooka boasts in that they *tell the truth*. How far they are to be depended on was illustrated by one of the witnesses, Bhoota Singh, whom the prisoner called to prove that he had entrusted him with jewels.

This Bhoota Singh came into the witness box and was giving his name, caste, &c., when the Commissioner, Colonel Elliot, remarked, "Are you not a Kooka?" "No, I am not," was the reply. "Are you not Bhoota Singh, the proprietor of a native press in the city?" "Yes, but I am not a Kooka."

"Why," said Col. Elliot, "I have a list of all the Kookas in the city and you are at the head of the list!" Several persons in Court also said he was a Kooka, and that frequent meetings were held in his house. This witness had nothing material to say and departed, looking rather glum and crestfallen.

The assessors found the prisoner guilty of murder, and gave sensible reasons for their verdict. The Commissioner agreed and sentenced Bishen Singh to suffer the highest penalty of the law, to be carried out as soon as the sentence was confirmed from Simla.

The prisoner in confinement made frequent applications for opium, but was carefully watched.

TRIAL OF THE FAKIR WHO ASSAULTED MR. BULL.

To-day the fakir who assaulted Mr. Bull has been tried in the Commissioner's Court and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, including three months' solitary imprisonment.

THE FLOODS IN EASTERN BENGAL.

(*Englishman.*)

Travellers by the Eastern Bengal Railway from Kushtea give lamentable accounts of the state of the country to the eastward of the line. From Kushtea to Ranaghat not an acre of dry land is to be seen from the railway. The highest grounds, never before inundated, have been covered by the flood; the villages on them have literally melted away, and in the few houses that remain the water is breast high. The rice crop, which had just been housed is completely destroyed; the loss of cattle has been immense, and that of human life, it is to be feared, considerable. How far to the south-east the flood extends, we have at present no means of knowing, but at least six thousand square miles must be submerged in this state of the Ganges alone; and throughout this vast tract of country the greatest distress prevails. The population is for the most part collected in boats and on the embankments of the railway, without shelter, and in many cases without food; and we would urge upon the Government of Bengal the necessity of taking immediate steps to ascertain their condition and organise means of relief.

The river at Goalundo is still steadily rising; and it is stated that the Pangsa bridge, thirty-five miles below Goalundo, was carried away on the 4th instant, at a time when there was no locomotive between that place and Goalundo.

The conduct of the railway staff is spoken of on all sides in terms of the highest admiration. Their care for their passengers has in many cases extended much further than merely forwarding them to their destinations.

THE PIPER OF JHEEND.

The following letter appears in the *Pioneer*:—

Having read a paragraph in your issue of the 23rd ultimo, extracted from the *Mofussilite*, and your remarks thereon regarding the Jheend case, I hope you will give the following a place in your widely-circulated paper, as there are so many versions of the story current, and not one of them correct.

Now, to continue from my last letter. I may here state that, previous to my application for my discharge being lodged, I wrote to His Highness stating that it would take two months before I could get my discharge from date of application, and that if His Highness thought proper he could send one or two of his pipers to me, as during the time I had to wait for my discharge from the army I could be teaching them (the pipers), which would make the work easier for me when I came to Sungroor, His Highness, in accordance with my request, sent two of his men (thus it was how two native pipers belonging to His Highness the Maharajah of Jheend, under their tutor played for two nights in the Theatre, Fort Govindghur). His Highness received congratulatory letters from gentlemen who heard his pipers playing on several occasions.

I must now fall back a month or two, to state that Mr. Davis's letter (for the time) had its desired effect, for, on the receipt of it I withdrew my application for discharge, and gave up all hopes of going to serve the Rajah, but still continued teaching his pipers. Shortly after I received a letter from His Highness' Secretary, stating that the Bandmaster was very angry with him (the Secretary) for getting any one to fill the post, as he (the Band-master) was learning the pipes for the purpose of getting the Pipe-mastership, but His Highness did not think him qualified to fill that post. I then understood how Mr. Davis came to so unfavourable a report on Sungroor and His Highness (calling him a brute); it was to throw dust in my eyes, that I might give up all hopes of coming to Sungroor, so that he might receive the Pipe-master's salary as well as that of Band-master's. Well, I am sure he was welcome to the post if His Highness thought him fit, but his fitness I question, for he is unfortunate enough to have more notorious than ever, and they sentence their notoriety by every means in their power. It is true, I am sorry to say, that the heir presumptive to a Dukedom of Charles the Second's time has married a member of the *demi-monde*, and his example has been followed by a youngster who will be one of the richest commoners in England when another Duke shuffles off this mortal coil. A gentleman driving his drag on the King's Road two days ago very nearly ran into the Victoria of the future Duchess of G——, and I really thought the *ci-devant* Kate Cooke would have had her chance of being called "your Grace" extinguished then and there. She drove her ponies right across his leaders, and if he had not taken a vigorous pull and turned their heads round, there might have been an "*inkwick*" and a subject for a sensation leader in the *Daily Telegraph*. Lily and Bessie are mentioned in the rumours to join in the summer, but hoping it was not true forebore to say more about it. It caused a great stir in the dovecotes of Brompton and the Wood, you may be sure, and is an utterly abominable act on the part of the wretched young men who have perpetrated it. It is bad enough when Brown, Jones, and Robinson, commit such unutterable folly and wickedness; but when the heirs to rank and title so "soil the nobility of their kindred," I have no words, nor should I think would any one else have, to express my detestation. But meanwhile the world goes merrily on, very merrily indeed on the King's Road, where Kate's Victoria and ponies are the objects of much envy and admiration, and when Kate "Her Grace" drives up to Mutton's, and she is soon surrounded by followers and toadies,—some men among them, I am sorry to say,—and she gives herself great airs, and affects, poor thing, the *grande dame*. As for the rest of the company about the Pier and on the King's Road, they are much of a muchness—nice many ladies and gentlemen as one sees here about Goodwood time I think, and more of the book-making element, with the wives and families pertaining to that useful, but just now much-abused and hated, class; for the gentlemen have had an awful time of it at Goodwood, where the defeat of *Mortimer* and *Favonius* for the Cup has been the severest blow they have had for some time. Such a heap of money was on the two favourites,—people who as a rule never bet except an occasional investment on a Derby fancy had something on the Cup,—from Imperial and Royal Highnesses down to barristers and bank clerks,—that the Ring has won immensely. Every one is for-ever to meet simpers and grins till you feel inclined to do him a personal violence, and their families in gorgeous array excite wrath. They appear to be in the best possible spirits, cracking their little jokes as men will do when the world goes well with them, and as when they lose they are much cast down, so now they are proportionally elevated. They complain a little though. The betting, they say, has not been good, and there are one or two absent accounts, but they will be there next Monday I believe, and there is not much reason to cry out. So they fill Jerusalem the Golden, and occupy first floors, drive about a good deal, and enjoy themselves to their heart's content.

THE EXPLOSION AT STOWMARKET.

(*Times*, August 14.)

Stowmarket, Saturday Evening.

The frightful explosion which occurred yesterday at the works of the Gun-Cotton Manufacturing Company (Limited), in which Messrs. Prentice are the principal partners, was attended with even more disastrous consequences than were at first reported. Eighteen human beings are known to have perished; nine more are reported to be missing, and have probably shared the same fate; and as many as 57 more are wounded. Death will probably close the sufferings of some of these latter unfortunates, so that it is to be feared the mortality will comprise more than 27 human beings. Gun-cotton has been manufactured at Stowmarket for nearly ten years, and when the sad disaster of yesterday occurred Messrs. Prentice —or, more properly speaking, the limited liability company in which they are the master spirits—were executing a large order for the British Government, so that they had as much as 10 tons of the explosive agent stored up. With a steadily increasing business, the firm has gradually enlarged its works, which, although now virtually destroyed, covered yesterday a large space of ground near the Great Eastern Railway. The number of persons employed at the works when the sad occurrence happened was about 130, and most of these were upon the premises at the fatal moment. A dense column of smoke rose several hundred yards into the air, and spread out gradually into a fan-like shape; then there came a deafening roar, the explosion being felt in every corner of the pleasant little market-town, which it plunged into sudden desolation. The effects of the explosion upon the buildings of the town were very capricious, some being spared almost entirely, while others had their roofs slightly injured, and many sustained damage to their windows. The Post Office, the Church, the Independent Chapel, and other buildings suffered more or less in the matter of glass, and as almost every other house lost a pane the local glaziers have been hard at work to-day making good the damages. At the Independent Chapel, which included Messrs. Prentice among its congregation, and which is a handsome and comparatively new structure, the amount of glass broken was especially large. The windows are of the lattice pattern in vogue in the fabrics of the Church of England, and this description of window seems to have been wholly unable to resist the force of the concussion. The chapel stands rather high, and in a large window looking towards the shattered works not a single pane of glass is left. The church suffered considerably, but not so seriously as the chapel. As for the works themselves, the ruin wrought in them was almost complete. The buildings were, with the exception of an old water-mill, which was turned to account when the manufacture of gun-cotton was first commenced by Messrs. Prentice, all of one storey; and it was confidently believed that, in consequence of the material being in a wet state when passing through the various processes of the manufacture, and in consequence of measures having been taken to isolate the different buildings, a serious explosion could never occur. An explosion, in which two or three lives were lost, occurred some five years since, but it was fondly hoped that the extra precautions since taken would prevent a recurrence of any similar disaster. The experience of yesterday unhappily proved the delusiveness of this expectation. The explosion occurred about 10 minutes past 2 yesterday afternoon. None of the Messrs. Prentice were at the works at the time, the manager, Mr. Eustace Prentice, being on the Continent, while Mr. Manning Prentice is not in good health. Soon after the explosion—which, it should have been stated, had occurred in the magazine, a building at once shattered to atoms—Mr. E. H. Prentice, one of the partners in some chymical works also conducted in the neighbourhood, hurried to the scene of the disaster; and Mr. W. R. Prentice, second son Mr. Manning Prentice, was also soon on the spot. Even the gentlemen seemed to have failed to fully realize the gravity of the situation, for, collecting as many other persons as possible, they set to work to save such of the remaining buildings as were still standing at the shattered works, but which had taken fire in consequence of the explosion. These buildings or sheds contained a number of boxes of cartridges, and although some warning voices were raised, Mr. Edward Prentice, relying upon some experiments alleged to have been lately made by certain Government officials, replied that there was no danger, and continued to draw some of the boxes of cartridges towards him, while his nephew, Mr. W. R. Prentice, assisted in pushing them further from the flames. The result was most disastrous, for one of the boxes suddenly caught fire, and a second explosion of great violence followed, and completed the general wreck of the premises. From the moment of the second explosion nothing more was ever seen of the two Messrs. Prentice. As regards Mr. Edward Prentice, his hat was afterwards found and identified, but his body was torn to pieces and tossed a considerable distance in all directions. Some fragments which have been picked up are supposed to have been his remains; but nothing definite is known upon the subject. Mr. William R. Prentice's handkerchief was picked up, and recognized by the monogram upon it. One of his boots was also found, and was identified by his groom as having been cleaned by him on the morning of yesterday. One of the persons who were with the Messrs. Prentice, seeing the fire communicating with the gun cotton, took to flight and fell into a deep pit caused by the first explosion. This accidental fall probably saved his life, as the fragments passed over him as he lay. When the surviving bystanders had recovered from the shock of the second explosion they resumed their efforts, if not to save the group of buildings, which were by this time quite past redemption, at any rate to prevent further disasters arising from fire. Gradually five fire-engines were brought to bear upon the burning ruins—viz., the Stowmarket engine, one belonging to the works, one from Combs, one from Needham Market, and one from a neighbouring workhouse. The efforts of the firemen, who worked with untiring energy, were rewarded with success, and when evening fell no further danger was at an end. The inquest opens in the shattered sheds stood—and especially the site of the magazine—was torn and twisted about in the most surprising manner, and a row of lofty poplar trees were uprooted and stripped of their branches. The telegraph wires on the adjacent line of railway were carried away, and even the permanent way of the railway itself was considered to be slightly injured.

The list of the dead, so far as it could be made up to-day, was as follows:—Mr. E. H. Prentice, Mr. W. R. Prentice, J. Coniam (workman), W. Parker (workman), Howe (foreman), J. Ranson, Susan Markwell, Runnocles (a boy of 17), Miller, Williams, King (a carpenter), and Robinson, employed in the course of last night). Bloome (a boy), John Read (a boy who was bathing in the river Gipping, and who was killed by something falling upon him), Mutiner (a girl of ten, employed at the works), &c. The body of a girl, name unknown, was also picked up in pieces this morning from the river. Many of the wounded are greatly injured—one poor fellow having sustained concussion of the brain, while another had his spine fractured. The various medical gentlemen of Stowmarket—Mr. Spence Thomas, Mr. J. W. Harper, Dr. Pearson, and Dr. Sheridan—have done their utmost for the sufferers. The Mayor of Ipswich (Mr. G. G. Sampson), Dr. A. H. Bartlet, Dr. J. H. Bartlet, Dr. C. W. Hammond, Dr. Drummond, and Mr. G. Bidder proceeded to the scene of the disaster from Ipswich. Mr. H. Beck and Mr. Cooper, of Needham Market, and Mr. Ebden, of Haughley, also attended and rendered valuable aid. Mr. Trotman, a prominent official at the works, was in the counting-house at the time of the first explosion and escaped uninjured; he was not equally fortunate when the second explosion occurred, being struck on the head by some of the wreck; he was not, however, seriously hurt. The sound of the explosion was heard at Ipswich and at the Haughley railway station, about three miles off, a few windows were broken. The shattered works were insured a short time since in the Imperial Fire Office.

A meeting of the townspeople was held to-day, Mr. Harvey Oakes, banker, presiding, to make arrangements for the relief of the wounded. A committee was appointed to visit the sufferers, and were authorized to expend such sums as might seem advisable.

Mr. Youngman, agent for the Suffolk Alliance Fire-office, does not consider his society liable for the damage done in the town, but they intend as a matter of charity to extend some assistance to the sufferers.

Mr. F. B. Marriott, the county coroner, opened an inquest to-day upon the victims of the explosion, or rather upon such of them as could be identified. After some evidence had been offered, the inquiry was adjourned.

Professor Abel, from Woolwich, has arrived, and all the details of the sad occurrence will form, no doubt, the subject of an elaborate investigation.

(By Telegraph.)

Sunday.

Another of the injured has succumbed under the dreadful injuries sustained, and others are in a critical condition, so that the number of killed and missing may now be taken at about 30.

The jury impannelled by the coroner yesterday were occupied for nearly two hours in examining the ruined works. The inquiry was postponed upon what were supposed to be the remains of about 20 bodies, but identification was in some cases impossible. A foot was identified as that of Mr. William Prentice, the ankle being marked with a scar resulting from injuries sustained in the explosion which occurred some years since.

Nothing has transpired to throw any light upon the cause of the explosion. It has been ascertained, however, that the quantity of gun-cotton stored at the works was nearly 15 tons, and not 10 tons, as was stated in one or two quarters—not in one magazine, as at first supposed. It should be stated that Mr. Eustace Prentice is managing director of the limited company which has carried on the works, and that Mr. Trotman is the acting manager. The coroner has been in communication with the Home Secretary.

Successful Treatment of General Debility with Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In cases of debility and emaciation, the powerful curative influences of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil are graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen, in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent physician remarks—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and reanimating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions."

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is supplied only in imperial half-pints, quarter-pints, and pints, sealed with a capsule impressed with Dr. de Jongh's trade-mark stamp, a cod-fish on a shield encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil." Without this capsule none is genuine. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London; and sold by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers.

Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

For Sale, Indian Condiments, &c., at Framjee Sowrodjee's Depot, Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street, Indian Condiments and Preserves, in Mango Chutney, in Bottles | Lime Pickle, in Bottles
Mild ditto ditto | Nepaul Ch lly ditto
Cashmere ditto ditto | Nepaul Pepper, in 2 oz. bottles
Bengal ditto ditto | Tapp Sauce, in pints
Madras ditto ditto | Mango Pickle, in jar
Lucknow ditto ditto | Ditto ditto keg
Curry Powder ditto ditto | Mango Preserves, in jars
Ditto Paste ditto | Gowaver Jelly, in pots
Mullagatawny ditto ditto | Mango ditto ditto
Mango Fruit ditto ditto | Roselle ditto ditto
Ripe Mango ditto ditto | Mango Jam ditto
Pineapple ditto ditto | China Preserves of all sorts,
Mango Pickle ditto ditto | &c. &c.

Orders for India, England, and the Continent will be duly executed. The Trade will be supplied on the most liberal Terms.

Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS

OF

SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,

Have the pleasure to announce that a branch of their business

WILL BE OPENED IN

BOMBAY,

ON 1st NOVEMBER 1871,

in the premises in Rampart Row, recently vacated by the National Bank of India.

J. W. Benson,

Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Prize Medals—London, Dublin, & Paris.

Team Factory for Clocks and Watches,

Ludgate Hill & Old Bond St., London.

Established 1749.

Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,

are specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the Illustrated Catal